

## NODULE X4

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD: 1939 TO 1959**



**LITTLE DID OZZIE KNOW HE WOULD  
GROW UP TO BE THE WORLD'S  
MOST FAMOUS PATSY**



MARGUERITE AND ROBERT E. LEE OSWALD

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/noduleX4.pdf>

LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S mother, Marguerite Claverie, was born in 1907. She was raised, with five other children, by her father, a streetcar conductor. Marguerite Claverie separated from her first husband, Edward John Pic Jr., in July 1931, but she bore him a son, John Edward Pic Jr. on January 17, 1932. Marguerite Claverie married Robert E. Lee Oswald on July 20, 1933, with whom she had two sons, Robert Edward Oswald, born on April 7, 1934, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, born on October 18, 1939. Robert E. Lee Oswald died of a heart attack on August 19, 1939, two months before the birth of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In 1940 Marguerite Oswald put the family house up for rent, moved into an apartment, and placed John Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald

in a Catholic boarding school, where they remained for a year. In 1941 she purchased another house and opened *Oswald's Notion Shop* on the first floor. In December 1941 she placed John Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald in a Lutheran orphanage then tried to place LEE HARVEY OSWALD there. The orphanage refused. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was two years old. He had to be at least three to be admitted. Instead, Marguerite Oswald left LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the care of her sister, Mrs. Lillian Murret, who had married Charles "Dutz" Murret, a New Orleans gangster. Subsequently, Marguerite Oswald and LEE HARVEY OSWALD moved into an apartment and on December 26, 1942, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered the Lutheran orphanage. In January 1944, he moved back to his mother's apartment. Marguerite Oswald and LEE HARVEY OSWALD moved to Dallas, where Marguerite Oswald purchased a house and brought Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald home. In February 1945 Marguerite Oswald unsuccessfully tried to return Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald to the orphanage. In May 1945 Marguerite Oswald married Edwin Ekdahl and Edward Pic Jr. and Robert Edward Oswald were sent to military school. In the summer of 1946 Marguerite Oswald left Edwin Ekdahl and moved to Covington, Louisiana. She enrolled LEE in Covington Elementary School in September, and withdrew him on January 23, 1947, to move to Fort Worth after a reconciliation with Edwin Ekdahl. Philip E. Vinson, OSWALD'S classmate in 1947, stated:

Generally speaking my recollection is that he was a pretty normal kid in second grade. He was not a good student. A little below average. He was sort of a tough guy. He had a bunch of kids who clustered around him called 'LEE'S gang.' [Interview with Vinson 8.93]

Otis Carlton, a neighbor of the OSWALDS from Benbrook, Texas, reported that he witnessed OSWALD throw a knife at John Pic when he purchased the home of Marguerite Oswald in 1946 or 1947:

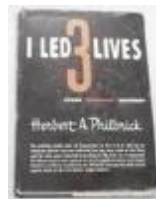
During the next few weeks he was in and out of the Oswald home on several occasions. One night he was in the living room of the Oswald home talking to Mrs. Oswald about the real estate transaction. LEE OSWALD, the youngest boy, came running through the kitchen door and was chasing John Pic, his older brother. LEE OSWALD had a long butcher knife in his hand and he threw the knife at John Pic but missed him, and hit the wall. Mrs. Oswald only made the remark 'they have these little scuffles all the time and don't worry about it.' [WCE 1874 p3]

In January 1948, Edwin Ekdahl and Marguerite Oswald were divorced. Marguerite Oswald had John Pic Jr. leave high school and go to work. In January 1950 John Pic Jr. entered the Coast Guard while Robert Edward Oswald joined the Marines in 1952.



OSWALD was shuttled around between institutions and developed a pathological personality. It would not surprise me if Carlton were telling the truth. The OSWALD'S were poor and LEE HARVEY used this as part of his cover however not every person who experiences the degree of poverty OSWALD did splits to the Soviet Union. OSWALD was a violent character, however, he was in with dudes that made him look like a sissy so this does not mean that LEE HARVEY OSWALD killed the President of the United States.

#### HERBERT PHILBRICK



In his book on his brother, Robert Edward Oswald claimed: "One of LEE'S favorite programs was *I Led Three Lives*, the story of Herbert Philbrick, the FBI informant who posed as a Communist spy. In the early 1950's LEE watched that show every week without fail. When I left home to join the Marines [July 1952] he was still watching the re-runs." Herbert Philbrick was the 25-year-old son of a railroad trainman who joined the youth section of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. in 1940 while serving as an unpaid FBI counterspy. Herbert Philbrick remained in place until 1949, when he surfaced as a surprise prosecution witness in the trial of

11 Communist leaders. Philbrick was a Cold War folk hero to most Americans. In 1952 Herbert Philbrick testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Philbrick also testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on May 29, 1952, along with Whittaker Chambers, General Claire Chennault and Hede Massing, a former Communist agent in Washington. Dr. Robert Morris was the Subcommittee's Chief Counsel. Philbrick wrote the book titled *I Led Three Lives*, which was made into a television series. Herbert Philbrick, 78, died on August 17, 1993.

OSWALD could not have watched *I Led Three Lives* when Robert Edward Oswald said he did. The TV listing in the Dallas - Fort Worth area for July 1952 did not list the

program. The show premiered in New York City on October 21, 1953. The *New York Times* reported "Television Programs In Review *I Led Three Lives* From Philbrick Book, Opens As Serial." Robert Edward Oswald was mistaken as to when he watched it but you can bet your ass OSWALD watched it because OSWALD wanted to be a spy when he grew up. He wanted to be part of an anti-Communist operation like Philbrick, an infiltration operation. In the summer of 1963 OSWALD wrote:

Now-a-days most of us read enough about certain right wing groups to know how to recognize them and guard against their corrosive effects. I would like to say a word about them, although there is possibly few other american born person's in the U.S. who have as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate, and mistrust communism. I would never be a pseudo professional anti-communist like Philbrick or McCarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right wing bandwagon's [FBI DL-100-10461]

A study of OSWALD'S life revealed that what OSWALD truly believed in was exactly the opposite of what he said and what he wrote, therefore his speech and his writing had to be interpreted through a mirror or "through a looking glass." If OSWALD wrote that he had distain for Herbert Philbrick, it meant that he deeply admired him.

#### EARLY VIOLENT BEHAVIOR & TRUANCY 1952 TO 1954

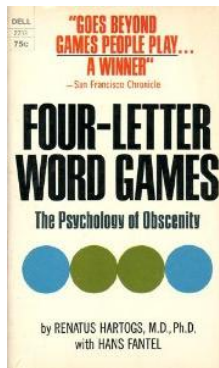


In August 1952, OSWALD and Marguerite Oswald moved to Manhattan, where John Pic Jr. lived. They moved into the apartment of John Pic Jr.'s mother-in-law at 325 East 92nd Street two blocks from where this data base is being updated. Here, OSWALD pulled a knife on John Pic Jr.'s wife, Marge Pic. Marguerite Oswald and LEE moved to

the Bronx, where they lived in a basement apartment at 1455 Sheridan Avenue from September 1952 to January 1953. There, OSWALD refused to attend school - out of 64 school days, he attended 15. In January they moved to 825 East 179th Street where OSWALD refused to register at the public elementary school. At a hearing on January 27, 1953, it was decided to commence judicial proceedings if OSWALD'S truancy continued. OSWALD was called before a Family Court judge on April 16, 1953. Marguerite Oswald appeared in court and conveyed that he refused to appear. OSWALD was declared a truant and was remanded to Youth House for psychiatric study.

### DOCTOR RENATUS HARTOGS

While at Youth House from April 16, 1953 to May 7, 1953 OSWALD was examined by its chief psychiatrist, Dr. Renatus Hartogs. In a report on OSWALD prepared by Dr. Hartogs dated May 1, 1953, OSWALD was described as:



...a seriously detached withdrawn youngster of 13. Laconic and taciturn, he answers questions but volunteered almost nothing himself, spontaneously. Despite the fact that he is very hard to reach he seems to have some ability to relate which in view of the solitary existence he has been leading is somewhat surprising. There is a *rather pleasant appealing quality* about this emotionally starved, affectionless youngster, which grows as one speaks to him, and it seems fairly clear that he has detached himself from the world around him because no one in it ever met any of his needs and love. OSWALD was able to respond to expression of understanding for his lonely situation but he denied that he really felt lonely. He feels almost as if there is a veil between him and other people through which they cannot reach him, but he prefers the veil to remain intact. When inquiry was made into his fantasy life, he responded, 'This is my own business.' He agreed to answer questions if he wanted to, rejecting those which upset him and **acknowledged fantasies about being powerful and sometimes hurting or killing people** but refused to talk about the dreams other to admit they sometimes contained violence but he insisted they were pleasant. OSWALD has a vivid feeling of fantasy life turning around the topics of omnipotence and power through which he tries to compensate for his present shortcomings and frustrations. OSWALD claims that he can get very angry at his mother and occasionally has hit her particularly **when she returns home without having brought food for supper**. He did not enjoy being together with other children and when asked whether he prefers the company of boys to one of girls, he answered, 'I dislike everybody.' His occupational goal was to 'join the army.' The summary in this report was as follows: 'This 13-year-old well built boy has superior mental resources and functions only



slightly below his capacity level in spite of chronic truancy from school. No finding of neurological impairment or psychotic mental changes could be made. OSWALD has to be diagnosed as personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies. He has to be seen as an emotionally quite disturbed youngster who suffers under the impact of really existing emotional isolation and depravation, lack of affection, absence of family life and rejection by a self involved and self conflicted mother. Although LEE denies that he is in need of any other form of help other than remedial one, we gained the definite impression that LEE can be reached through contact with an understanding and very patient psychotherapist, and if he could be drawn at the same time into group therapy. He had a score of I.Q. 118 on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. He exhibits some difficulty in relationship to the maternal figure suggesting more anxiety in this area and strain, he appears increasingly defensive suggesting some concern orally and in general incapable of constructing an effective ego defense. LEE said, 'I don't want a friend and I don't like to talk to people.' He describes himself as stubborn and according to his own saying like to say 'No.' Strongly resistive and negativistic features were thus noticed.

LEE came to New York from Fort Worth, Texas, with his mother and has not been able to make a New York adjustment. The root of his problem which produced warning signals seem to be his relationship with his mother. There was no one in his family to meet his needs for love and interest since his father died of a heart attack two months before he was born and his older brothers, John and Robert, 21 and 18, were involved with their own friends and activities and repulsed his advances. LEE became a seclusive child who was thrown upon himself and his own resources and he never made friends with other children. His mother who worked and who when he was an infant demonstrated her need to shift responsibility for him by leaving him with her sister and then placing him for a short while in a home, appears to be a rigid self involved woman with strong ideas and she had little understanding of this boy's behavior...This is his first brush with the law. Psychotic mental context was denied and no indications of psychotic mental changes was arrived at. LEE'S withdrawal is a form of violent but silent protest against his neglect by [his mother]. He feels that his mother rejects him and really has never cared very much for him...He expressed the similar feeling with regard to his brothers who live pretty much on their own without showing any brotherly interest in him. [FBI 62-109060-362]

Dr. Hartogs recommended OSWALD be placed on probation on the condition that he seek outpatient care. He suggested OSWALD be treated by a male psychiatrist who could fill his need for a father figure.

Dr. Renatus Hartogs liked OSWALD. He did not characterize OSWALD as violent in this report, however, when he testified before the Warren Commission, he stated that during a 1953 seminar about OSWALD he reported: "I found him to have definite traits of dangerousness. In other words this child had a potential for explosive, aggressive acting out which was rather unusual to find in a child who was sent to Youth House on such a mild charge." Dr. Hartogs had no notes or reports on this seminar. When Dr. Hartogs testified before the Warren Commission he said "I recommended this youngster be committed to an institution...a mental hospital or a training school..that he should not be placed in the community." Warren Commission Counsel Wesley Liebeler confronted him with his earlier report. Dr. Hartogs: "It contradicts my recollection." Dr. Hartogs invented this "seminar" to please the Warren Commission. Gerald Posner cited Dr. Hartogs "seminar" testimony [WC V8 p.217] rather than his earlier written report. In 1975 Dr. Renatus Hartogs was ordered to pay \$350,000 for having sexual relations with one of his patients. [NYT 3.20.75] Dr. Hartogs, a Holocaust survivor died in 1999.

### GERALD POSNER AND CASE CLOSED



In 1993, *Random House* publishers released Gerald Posner's book *Case Closed*. Aside from a number of inaccuracies, *Case Closed* never mentioned the documents released under the 1992 JFK Documents Act. Soldier-of-Fortune GERRY PATRICK HEMMING commented:

Posner is a limped-dick fuck. There are people in this country interested in history. They are tired of being lied to. If someone shows me they've done their homework and they can come up with the right kind of shit, I give them some more details. If they don't know what they're doing, I piss on the back of their neck and walk away.

After Oliver Stone's film, *JFK*, reached a mass audience, Gerald Posner, and other intellectuals like him, knew the CIA would be shopping around for something to counter the allegations of conspiracy set forth in this movie. *Case Closed* had a large advertising budget and received an inordinate amount of publicity, in my estimation, unwarranted by its contents. I doubt if Gerald Posner had a contract with the CIA, but I suspect that the CIA might have at least one asset, or have some contact with, *Random House*. In *Case Closed* Gerald Posner took a cross-section of average Americans whose lives intersected with the Kennedy assassination, and, if their testimony indicated that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, he attempted to discredit them. In *Case Closed* he accused many impartial witnesses of being liars, hoaxers, confused, mentally ill or unbalanced. Gerald Posner graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1975 and Hastings Law School in 1978. Posner



was formerly with the prestigious law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore. In 1924 John J. McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission, joined the Cravath law firm. One of the founders of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, Paul D. Cravath, was a founder of the Council on Foreign Relations, with former CIA Chief Allen Dulles. Cravath, Swaine and Moore defended the Columbia Broadcasting System when General William Westmoreland filed a libel suit against CBS in 1985. Posner's books include *Hitler's Children* (Random House), *The Bio-Assassins*, (Random House), *Warlords of Crime* (McGraw-Hill) and *Mengele, The Complete Story* (McGraw-Hill). Posner is currently a New York City attorney who is active in Republican politics and he is Chairman of the Co-op Board in his luxury Upper East Side building.

In 1998 Posner was still refusing to buy a German automobile. Aside from cashing in on national tragedies (Posner also authored a book debunking the Martin Luther King assassination) another motive for Posner's covering up the JFK Assassination stems from his strong Jewish identity. I respect the research that Posner did on the Nazi War Criminal Mengele. I appreciate his work connecting the Saudi Government and Saudi "charities" to terrorism and 9/11. I also understand that the Jews have been accused of conspiring to rule the world, kill Christian babies for Matzo, poison wells, and control organized crime. To admit there was a conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy means that a Jew named Jacob Rubenstein, played a major role in the conspiracy. Oi Gevalt! This would verify the conspiratorial nature of Jews in some people's minds however, the truth must be told for only the truth will set us free. Posner's latest book is *Miami Babylon: Crime, Wealth, and Power*.

In March of 1953, a probation officer brought Oswald to the office of Dr. Milton Kurian, a psychiatrist employed by the Domestic Relations Court of New York. Dr. Kurian visited with Oswald and read the probation officer's file. The file contained information on Oswald's recent stay at the Youth House. Dr. Kurian noted that Oswald was quite small for his age. Dr. Kurian himself was only 5'7" tall and estimated Oswald's height at 4'6". Oswald discussed his background with Dr. Kurian and said his mother had been married five times, even though she had been married three times. Oswald told Kurian he had numerous stepfathers and was close to only one of them. But Oswald had only one stepfather, Edwin Ekdahl, and only in 1945-47. After interviewing Oswald for 45 minutes, Dr. Kurian described the Oswald he met as the most paranoid individual he ever interviewed. However, Dr. Kurian is not mentioned anywhere in the Warren Report or the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits. The only psychiatrist Oswald was supposed to have seen was Dr. Renatus Hartogs, on May 1, 1953. After this researcher got busted for sale of marijuana at Michigan State University in 1964, I had to see a shrink so that he could report to the judge that I had been cured of my marijuana "addiction." Nine years after OSWALD was treated by Dr. Kurian I appeared at his office and told him that I was facing a 20 year minimum mandatory sentence for sale of cannabis and another 10 years for possession. Kurian knew there was nothing wrong with me or than the fact I was a beatnik and it was not until the day I beat the rap and was no longer going to see him that he said my psychoanalysis was about to begin.

## JUSTICE JOHN CARRO

When Marguerite Oswald visited her son at Youth House, she recalled having been searched for drugs and weapons and having had to wait in line with: "Puerto Ricans and Negroes and everything." OSWALD was placed on probation by the Family Court. On May 7, 1953, OSWALD returned to public school at which time he entered ninth grade. It was reported he:

Consistently refused to salute the flag during early morning exercises. He spent most of his time sailing paper planes around the room and refused to work. His attitude was belligerent. However the progress report of November 19, 1953, reflects that there has been considerable improvement in OSWALD. He is now getting along well and salutes the flag. [FBI 62-109060-1362]

OSWALD'S Probation Officer, John Carro, told the Warren Commission that most of the boys he worked with were:

Puerto Rican or Negro, and they were the New York type of youngsters who spoke in the same slang, who came from the Bronx. This boy was Lutheran. Different from the average boy I had on probation...he had brothers but he didn't miss them. He seems to have liked his stay at Youth House because there they were paid attention, and this is a boy who is virtually all alone all day...there was no indicia that this boy had any Marxist leanings or that he had any tendencies at that age...this was just a truancy situation, not one of real disruptive or acting out of delinquent behavior.

In June 1993 New York State Supreme Court Justice Carro related:

He didn't show that he cared that much for [his mother]...His truancy was not going to the park or to the movies; his truancy was to stay home watch TV and read magazines...The real problem was - this is the 1950's - here's a kid from down south, spoke with a southern drawl, wore Levi's which were not in style then - they weren't called jeans, they were dungarees in those days, and here's a kid who came up to a predominantly Jewish, black and Puerto Rican neighborhood. And he just didn't fit into the thing and instead of just trying to acclimate or associate, he just withdrew. He didn't like his teachers, the students and the area. He had no time for school and wasn't learning anything. He would rather be on his own and stay home. He was about 12 years old, just turned 13 and at that time he wanted to go into the service. He didn't discuss any politics or dissatisfaction with the country; he was just dissatisfied with his own lot in life. His mother claimed they had had their own car, home, dog and she suddenly was in the Bronx paying \$45 a month rent in a little one-bedroom

apartment after having a falling-out with her son where she had first gone to live. She was making next to nothing on her job."

Justice Carro was asked about the incident where it was reported that OSWALD refused to salute the American flag:

One of his teachers was the source of this information. I felt that was just part of his acting up in class. It did not reflect that he was already anti-U.S. or anti-flag at the time, because the fact is his brothers were in the service and he wanted to go into the service. It's not fair to mention the flag - how many kids don't do that for whatever reasons, one thing or another - some kind of rebellion - he was rebelling a little, he was not getting along. He didn't like his teachers; it was anti-social behavior and I've never credited it to anything else. I spent nine months seeing this kid maybe on the average of once a week or twice a month and I found him to be a normal teenager, an ordinary young person. He didn't have any psychotic or bizarre behavior...there was nothing extraordinary or indicative of any future [leftist] propensity by this young man. None of this ever surfaced. I got no inkling of it from the mother, from him, from the whole investigation, from the school reports.

In early 1953, John Carro recommended that OSWALD should be institutionalized, although not in a reform school. OSWALD committed no crimes while he was absent from school, but he needed psychiatric help. John Carro spent months trying to find an appropriate Protestant institution for him and recommended meanwhile that he visit an outpatient psychiatric clinic. When OSWALD became a disciplinary problem upon returning to school in the fall of 1953, Family Court considered expediting his placement in an institution. Click [HERE](#) to see video of John Carro.

OSWALD spent a good deal of this youth in various institutions and this was where he learned to manipulate authority figures. Although OSWALD's only crime was truancy Carro, who was a pretty liberal guy, wanted OZZIE locked up. He detected an incipient psychopath and a adept habitual liar.

#### RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS JANUARY 1954



Before the court took any action, the OSWALDS left New York and returned to New Orleans in January 1954. OSWALD was out of the jurisdiction of the New York State Family Court. OSWALD and his mother stayed with Lillian Murret and Charles Murret at 757 French Street while Marguerite Oswald looked for an apartment. Julian Evans, whose wife rented Marguerite Oswald an apartment at this time told the Warren Commission that he believed OSWALD was a "psycho." He based this upon the fact that when OSWALD went fishing he watched the fish he caught die on the bank. OSWALD enrolled in the eighth grade at Beauregard Junior High School on January 13, 1954, and completed the school year without apparent difficulty or brush

with the law. OSWALD readjusted to the South and renewed his efforts at friendship; he even got a part-time job delivering dentures.

#### OSWALD'S FAMILY'S CONNECTION TO THE MARCELLOS CHARLES MURRET



The HSCA stated OSWALD'S uncle, Charles Murret, provided OSWALD with ties to organized crime in New Orleans: "The HSCA established that Charles Murret was associated with organized crime figures in New Orleans, having worked for years in an underworld gambling syndicate affiliated with the MARCELLO crime family." CARLOS MARCELLO was described by the Narcotics Bureau as one of "the nation's leading racketeers."

Charles Murret, who died on October 12, 1964, of carcinomatosis, was associated with Sam Saia, who died on October 25, 1965. Sam Saia was a close associate of CARLOS MARCELLO. [HSCA V5 p95] Sam Saia made his money by peddling dope and became one of the biggest bookmakers in New Orleans. An FBI report dated May 28, 1962 noted that the Internal Revenue Service identified Sam Saia as one of the most powerful gambling figures in Louisiana with close connections to the Mayor and former Police Chief of New Orleans. Sam Saia left a \$450,000 estate and lived at the same address or owned the residence where Russell and Salvador Saia, convicted narcotics violators, lived. When questioned by the HSCA in 1978, Lillian Murret admitted her husband worked for Sam Saia. The son of Charles and Lillian Murret testified similarly. When Marilyn Murret, the daughter of Charles and Lillian Murret, was questioned about Sam Saia by the HSCA she said: "I know the Saia. I don't think I ever met him." She said she had no knowledge of her father's business, associates or employment. She did not believe her father died under mysterious circumstances. Saia worked for MARCELLO.

Judging from Charles Murret's FBI file, Dutz was a minor mob figure. The FBI had 127 pages on Charles Murret, but only three of them dealt with his organized crime connections. Edwin Becker, who infiltrated the MARCELLO mob in the early 1960's stated: "There's no minor people in the MARCELLO clan." Charles Murret was cited in a 1943 FBI Crime Survey as the owner of the D. & A. Clubs: "These clubs, which are handbooks only, are operated by Charles Murret." [FBI 62-75147-33-3, 5.16.44; Cover ltr. FBI FOIA req. #89,804] In 1956 Murret was arrested for operating a hand book.

#### CLEM SEHRT

The HSCA stated that between 1955 and 1956, OSWALD lived on Exchange Place in the French Quarter of New Orleans, an area where many businesses were owned by CARLOS MARCELLO. Another OSWALD/Mob connection was his mother's attorney, Clem Sehrt (born August 19, 1909; died June 1974), whose law partner worked for CARLOS MARCELLO. Sehrt was a family friend of the Claveries beginning in the early 1900's and helped Marguerite Oswald prepare the false affidavit which OSWALD used

in his unsuccessful attempt to join the Marines at age 15. Clem Sehrt, according to the New Orleans Crime Commission, was an associate lawyer and financial adviser to Louis Rousell, a Louisiana banker associated with CARLOS MARCELLO. In the 1930's Clem Sehrt came to prominence through his close association with Louis Rousell. Louis Rousell was involved in a political scandal in which it was reported two Louisiana Supreme Court Justices were receiving regular sums of income from an unreported corporate payroll of Louis Rousell. Louis Rousell and his associates had reportedly supplied the Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court with a new Cadillac each year. Clem Sehrt died in the mid-1960's. OSWALD'S mother once worked for Raoul Sere, who was an Assistant District Attorney during a period when the New Orleans District Attorney's Office was corrupted by the MARCELLO family. [WR pp. 669-680]

### SAM TERMINE

Marguerite Oswald was also friendly with Sam Termine, a Louisiana crime figure who had served as a "bodyguard" and chauffeur for CARLOS MARCELLO. An unnamed southwestern businessman, with strong mafia ties, informed the HSCA in 1977 that he was a close personal friend of Marguerite Oswald. Businessman "X" went on to say that he had set up a meeting between Mrs. Oswald and Sam Termine. During this time Sam Termine was on the state payroll in the Louisiana State Police, an official position in which he had received a gold star award. During this meeting Sam Termine told Mrs. Oswald: "Carlos is now legit .... he's been out of narcotics for years." Sam Termine died in March 1976 at the age of 62.

The Mafia was at its peak in the early 1950's, especially in urban areas where they ran the show. So what if OSWALD'S family had connections to the mafia in New Orleans? A lot of people did and OSWALD did not remain in New Orleans and cultivate these connections. He moved to Texas then joined the Marines, he did not join the Mafia.

### SCOTT & ALLEN AND MARILYN DOROTHEA MURRET

In *Coup D'Etat in America* this researcher mistakenly accused OSWALD'S cousin, Marilyn Murret (the daughter of his aunt Lillian Claverie) of being a CIA asset. A file in the CIA's Office of Security existed on Marilyn Murret, but it consisted of "overt source material." [CIA FOIA O1C-78-0070/17]

### "DEFECTOR"

The synopsis of Marilyn Murret's CIA Office of Security file was deleted, except for a reference to syndicated columnists Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen. On March 26, 1964, Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen wrote that Marilyn Murret was on a State Department list of "most wanted defectors to the Soviet Union. Although Miss Murret was not a defector, her name was included in a list of 137 defectors..." [WCD 942; *Knoxville, Tenn. Journal* 4.11.73; CIA 1294-481] When the FBI interviewed Paul Scott about this he advised "he had some information to make a 'tie-up' between Murret and the case of OSWALD" but said this was not confirmed. Paul Scott apparently did not know she was OSWALD'S

cousin." [Hoover to Rankin 5.19.64] This article caused CIA file 201-761577 to be opened. It was about Marilyn Murret and based on an FBI source document. Marilyn Murret's country of location was listed as Pakistan. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Paul Scott's article prompted the FBI to check her State Department passport file. The Bureau related that Marilyn Murret traveled to Japan, India, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Malaysia and was detained for 12 hours in East Berlin for unspecified reasons. [WCE 3119 p10]

The Marilyn Murret story was studied by the Warren Commission, and Marilyn Murret was investigated for being a defector. In February 1965 a CIA Document Transfer and Cross Reference Sheet listed Marilyn Murret as an actual or potential defector. Marilyn Murret was questioned about the Scott and Allen report by the HSCA: "There is no factual basis. It is obviously garbage like a lot of the other things that have been written." She denied any connection to the CIA: "Not to my knowledge. I have had part-time jobs, but I don't think that I ever worked with them." She never discussed politics with OSWALD. [HSCA Depo 11.6.78] In 1993 Marilyn Murret stated: "I don't think I'm really interested [in speaking with you]. I don't want to go through all of this again. I have no idea what you're talking about. Again, I don't think I want to talk. Do hear what I said? I don't care to rehash this..." Marilyn Murret was asked if she had any CIA-connection? "That is so stupid. I'm not even going to answer that. Goodbye." Marilyn Murret was a woman with no record of intelligence community involvement before or after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

#### ANGLETON SOURCE OF SCOTT AND ALLEN

William Colby reported,

In 1963, the CIA wire tapped two columnists, Robert Allen and Paul Scott – following a column in a newspaper in which they disclosed certain national security information. CIA records indicate that the wiretapping was approved by McCone after "discussions" with then Attorney General Robert Kennedy and then Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. The wiretaps, which continued from March 12, to June 15, 1963 were described as very productive – among those overheard calling Allen and Scott were twelve Senators, six Congressmen and so forth. Apparently, the tap did not disclose the source of the security information published in the Allen-Scott column. [NARA Record Number: 104-10107-10031]

A study of Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen's articles revealed ANGLETON was the source for the Marilyn Murret Defector story. ANGELTON'S component, CI/SIG, involved itself with defector matters although its main function was mole-hunting. Other Scott and Allen articles also pointed to ANGLETON as their source. For example, Scott and Allen were shown a State Department document about OSWALD, and told that OSWALD was interviewed by the CIA when he visited the American Embassy in Moscow in 1959. The CIA's reaction:



MEMORANDUM FOR Chief, CI/ R&A

SUBJECT: Article Alleging OSWALD was interviewed by CIA Employees

1. On February 28, 1964, the *Northern Virginia Sun* carried an article alleging -- among other things -- that "State Department records show that OSWALD had several meetings with the CIA representative in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow." During this period, the assassin was seeking to renounce his citizenship. One State Department cable, No. 234, dated November 2, 1959, reports that OSWALD was interviewed by the CIA and other embassy officials.

2. This allegation is absolutely unfounded as the following facts bear out:

a. The article cites a State Department cable, No. 234, dated November 2, 1959. Such "cable" probably does not exist; however, the State Department *Dispatch*, No. 234, dated November 2, 1959, from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is no doubt the one which the article intended to cite. That dispatch carried the security classification "Confidential."

b. That dispatch contains no statement or inference that Richard E. Snyder, the Second Secretary of the US Embassy in Moscow, who talked with OSWALD on October 31, 1959, has CIA connection. The only other U.S. official whose name was mentioned in that State Department Dispatch was Edward L. Freers who signed the dispatch as Charge d 'Affairs, ad interim.

c. Richard E. Snyder applied for employment with the CIA in June 1949 and submitted a complete PHS form at that time. He entered on duty with CIA on November 8, 1949, as a GS-9 (\$4600.00 per annum). According to his Personnel file (see tab c) he was assigned to the Office of Policy Coordination and was slated to serve in Tokyo (the file contains no entry showing that he actually served in Tokyo). Snyder did, however, serve in Heidelberg, beginning in March 1950. While in Germany he apparently resigned effective September 26, 1950, in order to assume a position with HICOG. There are no further entries in his Personnel file. The SR Division had an unofficial file on him (see tab d). That file shows Nelson Brickham, an SR Division staff employee, was in contact with Snyder for about one year (1956 to 1957). Brickham used Snyder as a spotter at Harvard where Snyder was studying Russian and had access to other students who might be going to the USSR. There is no record of POA, [provisional operating approval] OA or CSA action in that connection. There was a record of Counter-intelligence Operational Approval interest in Richard E. Snyder at this time. In March 1959 (probably just before Snyder's departure for Moscow), State requested that he be given two weeks of OBS Course (probably ORR's training in Soviet Order of Battle).

d. Edward L. Freers was never an employee of the CIA. He has been an employee of the Department of State since 1941 and has served in various countries. In 1952, while a Peripheral Officer with the State Department in Rome, Office of Policy Coordination, requested liaison clearance on Edward Freers. The clearance was granted in April 1952. The interest was dropped in 1955 and the clearance was canceled. From September to November 1956, International Organizations officials were in official contact with him because of his position at the Department of State. For that purpose IO requested and received liaison clearance from the Office of Security. In addition, the Office of Security file contains the following record of interest and clearance action concerning Freers. April 1957 - SE/PP, April 1958 - OSI, August 1958 - C/PP/LO, August 1959 - C/PP/LO and January 1962 - DPD -DD/P.

3. The original article containing the subject allegation was written by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott. Allen is a former associate of Drew Pearson's. The article has been replayed in various publications which carry the Allen-Scott articles. Many of the replays appear to have deleted the citation of the State Department "cable." Among the publications carrying the allegation in its entirety is the current issue of *Human Events* which is published in Washington, D.C. The publisher is one James L. Wick on whom the FBI has furnished adverse information. The founder of that publication was Frank C. Hanighen. According to the FBI a person with the same name had been a member of the "Intelligence Committee" of the CPUSA in 1944.

4. Robert S. Allen's and Paul Scott's attacks on CIA are well known and have been persistent. In December 1961, Colonel Stanley J. Grogan wrote a memorandum to the Director of the CIA concerning both of them. In May 1962, C/CI/R&A [Raymond Rocca] wrote a memo to the CIA Office of Security and attached several items concerning these men. A surface analysis of the various articles written by this duo shows that they have been sharpshooting at Mr. Dulles whenever the opportunity presented itself. The recent article shows they are still at it: in connection with Mr. Dulles service on the Warren Commission, they accuse him of displaying 'a militant protectiveness regarding the CIA. The Office of Security has furnished a copy of a detailed biographic account of Allen and a copy of (a portion of) an investigative report on Scott. These papers contain no derogatory information. [*North Vig. Sun* 2.28.64; CIA 610-263, 695-302A; DOS 234 11.2.59.]

DD/P Richard Helms assured the Warren Commission that OSWALD did not contact a CIA agent at the American Embassy, Moscow, and that the Paul Scott and Robert S. Allen report, which had come to the attention of J. Lee Rankin, the General Counsel of the Warren Commission, was "utterly unfounded as far as the CIA was concerned."

ANGLETON leaked other information to Scott and Allen: On October 22, 1964, Scott and Allen ran a story that was based on an ANGLETON report entitled *Soviet Strategic Executive Action* [CSCI-3/768,041]. "The contents of the Allen and Scott report reveals knowledge of most sensitive, though dated, CIA finished counterintelligence research and warrants vigorous follow up by the Security Committee of USIB." [CIA 916-921, 920-922] The article stated:

Despite the Commission's written request for all documents that might shed light on the assassination, CIA authorities failed to turn over a national intelligence estimate warning that it is Kremlin policy to remove from public office by assassination Western officials who actively oppose Soviet policies...Other U.S. intelligence experts, very dubious of Russia's coexistence line, stress that the Warren Commission's findings might have been different if this CIA estimate and other documents suppressed by the State Department had been available for study. [*Honolulu Advertiser* 10.27.64 sent to CIA by William Colby.]

In January 1965 Scott and Allen reported on a proposed defector study. [CIA 986-927BC; NARA 1993.06.21.16:33:15:710310]

Snyder did have contact with the CIA but Marilyn Murret did not. Disinformation is good information mixed with bad. ANGLETON was behind the disinformation about Marilyn Murret leaked to Scott and Allen. He had access to the State Department cable in OSWALD'S 201-file. He wanted to make it look like Communism and defection ran in OSWALD'S blood. The purpose of the Soviet assassination story was blame the Reds for "the big event."

#### EDWARD VOEBEL AND THE CIVIL AIR PATROL

OSWALD'S closest friend between 1955 and 1957 was Edward Voebel. Marguerite Oswald told the Warren Commission: "This young man and LEE were very friendly. He and LEE joined the Civil Air Patrol together...And he often came to the house." In a space for the names of close friends on his ninth grade personal history record, OSWALD wrote "Edward Vogel." [WR p383] Marilyn Murret told the Commission that Voebel was the only one of his classmates to whom he was close, and that Voebel "got him to join the Civil Air Patrol, in which he was very interested."

In the early afternoon of November 25, 1963, the FBI interviewed Edward Voebel at his family's flower shop. He told the agents he knew OSWALD

Around 1954 to 1955 when he and OSWALD attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans. Voebel recalled that OSWALD had a fight at school with two brothers named John and Mike Neumeyer. Voebel stated that the Neumeyer brothers arranged for someone from another school to come to Beauregard Junior High School and wait for OSWALD the following day and when OSWALD came out from the school, this other

individual stepped out and hit OSWALD on the mouth. Voebel said OSWALD never told him what the fight was about, and Voebel does not know the identity of this individual who struck OSWALD on this occasion. Voebel stated he got some ice to put on OSWALD'S lip and apparently because of this act OSWALD became friendly toward him. Voebel would stop by OSWALD'S nearly every time he went for his weekly music lesson and either visit or shoot pool with OSWALD.

According to Edward Voebel, in 1963 the Neumeyer brothers had narcotics charges pending against them.

### OSWALD PLANS TO BURGLARIZE A SPORTING GOODS STORE

Edward Voebel stated that OSWALD planned to steal a .45 caliber automatic handgun from a sporting goods store:

Voebel stated that OSWALD appeared interested in guns and since Voebel was interested in frontier type and military type weapons OSWALD would discuss guns with him. Voebel recalled that on one occasion OSWALD showed him a plastic .45 caliber automatic that was very realistic and could be taken apart. OSWALD told him at this time that he would like to have a real gun and told Voebel of a plan he had to steal one. Voebel stated that OSWALD showed him a box in which he had a glass cutter and a piece of silk, and OSWALD actually took him to a store in New Orleans and showed Voebel the gun in the window that he intended to steal. OSWALD said his plan was to cut the screen in front of the window and then cut out the glass.

Voebel showed OSWALD the metallic decoration around the window and explained that this was part of an ADT Burglary Alarm System and that if he cut the glass the alarm would ring. OSWALD had thought that this was just a decoration and after learning it was part of a burglary alarm decided not to steal the gun. Voebel said that to the best of his recollection this store was the third establishment from Walgreen's Drug Store on South Rampart Street. Voebel said OSWALD never told him why he wanted to steal this particular gun which Voebel believed was a small automatic.

### VOEBEL ON OSWALD'S POLITICS

Edward Voebel told the FBI he did not think OSWALD formulated any political ideas at this time of his life:

Voebel said OSWALD never discussed politics with him, never made any comments concerning Marxism or Communism, and never made any comments detrimental to the United States Government. Voebel was of the opinion that information he has heard that OSWALD was studying

communism when he was 14 years old is a 'lot of baloney.' Voebel said that OSWALD read quite a lot, but the books he read were paperback trash. Voebel said that in his opinion OSWALD was very bitter since his father died when he was very young and OSWALD felt he had a raw deal out of life. He said this bitterness on the part of OSWALD seemed to be that he felt he had been deprived of many things and was not directed toward any one individual or group. He said OSWALD did not like to be pushed around, and therefore got into many fights. Voebel stated that he and OSWALD were members of the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans with Captain David Ferrie during the time they were in school...Voebel stated that OSWALD did not tell him when he was leaving town. He stated that one day he stopped by OSWALD'S apartment on Exchange Place and OSWALD was gone." Voebel was interviewed by the New Orleans Police Department: "When asked if OSWALD ever expressed political views to Voebel stated that OSWALD had not, and that he, Voebel, believed OSWALD had no leftist political views until later in his life.

Voebel was in Mexico during the summer of 1963, so did not see OSWALD in New Orleans.

#### THE FBI RE-INTERVIEWS VOEBEL

The FBI returned later that day and re-interviewed Edward Voebel:

Voebel stated that he had just been advised by Bill Slatter of WDSU-NBC television that David Ferrie, who was commander of a Civil Air Patrol Unit at New Orleans in which Voebel was a member, was a homosexual. Voebel stated that Ferrie seemed to be an 'odd-ball' who rode a motorcycle and appeared very emotional. Voebel recalled that on one occasion Ferrie cried while listening to some music. Edward Voebel said that when he first joined Civil Air Patrol, Ferrie was not commander of this Civil Air Patrol unit at the time, and he was unable to recall the identity of the commanding officer of this unit...He recalled that after having been a member for approximately six months Ferrie took over command of the unit...Voebel stated he persuaded OSWALD to join this same Civil Air Patrol unit and took OSWALD on the bus to attend this meeting. Voebel assumed that OSWALD completed an application for membership but could not say he did so for sure. He stated that OSWALD attended two or three drills and possibly four drills at most. He stated that it seemed funny, but he could remember OSWALD joining the unit but could not remember him as ever being there. He said OSWALD had a knack of being there, and not being noticed. He said OSWALD told him that the trip to Moisant Airport was too far to go to attend meetings, and that he had decided to join a CAP unit that met at New Orleans Municipal Airport on the Lake Front. Voebel stated he could not recall if Ferrie was unit commander at the time OSWALD attended meetings, or whether OSWALD attended

meetings prior to Captain Ferrie taking command. He stated Ferrie never indicated to anyone that he was fond of guns and appeared to be a music lover of sorts...During the interview with Voebel he received a crank-type telephone call from an unidentified woman who admonished him for giving information over television which tended to bring a bad reputation to New Orleans and Beauregard High School. Voebel stated that he was frightened by a visit from someone who led him to believe he was from the Associated Press but acted very suspicious. Voebel was advised of the FBI's jurisdiction and that the FBI was not in a position to offer him any protection. He was advised that should he feel he needed protection, he should contact the New Orleans Police Department.

### WILLIAM STUCKEY



Bill Slatter of NBC-TV, who telephoned Edward Voebel when the agents left, was an associate of William Kirk Stuckey. William Stuckey, born in 1932, received a B.S. degree in journalism from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, and spent two years in the Marines. After returning from a Latin American trip Stuckey stated he "went into the newspaper business...*The New Orleans States-Item* made me a columnist. This was in February 1962 when I started my column, and this extended on to April 1963...New Orleans and the Americas. After I left the paper, doing public relations, I acquired a radio program...Latin Listening Post [on an NBC station down here]." William Stuckey knew HEMMING, STURGIS, BRINGUIER and OSWALD. Bill Slatter videotaped OSWALD for William Stuckey.

### THE FBI EVALUATES VOEBEL'S REPORT

An FBI teletype dated November 26, 1963, from the New Orleans FBI, to Director J. Edgar Hoover, summarized: "Voebel was unable to recall if OSWALD attended meetings under command of Ferrie or with previous commander." [HSCA V9 p108] The New Orleans Police Department elicited this from Voebel on November 27, 1963: "OSWALD attended a party (not sure) at the home of Dave Ferrie, Captain, right after the members of the Civil Air Patrol received their stripes." In 1964 Edward Voebel told the Warren Commission that OSWALD attended two or three Civil Air Patrol meetings. Warren Commission Assistant Counsel Albert Jenner asked: "Who was the mayordomo of the Civil Air Patrol unit that you attended?" Voebel responded: "I think it was Captain Ferrie. I think he was there when LEE attended one of these meetings, but I'm not sure of that. Now that I think of it, I don't think Captain Ferrie was there at the time, but he might have been. That isn't too clear to me." [NARA FBI 124-10248-10154]



## WITNESSES TO OSWALD AND FERRIE IN CIVIL AIR PATROL



Other cadets who were in the Civil Air Patrol in 1955 linked David Ferrie to OSWALD. A Vice Squad Detective with the New Orleans Police Department reported: "Ferrie assumed control at Moisant Airport at about the same time OSWALD joined." Colin Hamer, an official of the New Orleans Public Library, told the HSCA that the meetings OSWALD and David Ferrie attended were held in an Eastern Airlines hangar at Moisant Airport and that OSWALD attended 16 meetings. He stated: "Ferrie was a unit leader. He stated that he can clearly recall that Ferrie headed the Civil Air Patrol Unit during the period that OSWALD attended. They were both there." Colin Hamer, contacted in June 1993, related: "When I was in the Civil Air Patrol they were both in, but I don't remember if they were in at the same time. I don't remember any relationship or if they knew each other or anything like that." The HSCA interviewed Jerry Paradis, a corporate attorney and the former New Orleans Lakefront Civil Air Patrol Unit Recruit Instructor. OSWALD joined the Lakefront unit after leaving David Ferrie's Moisant Airport unit. Paradis corroborated the accounts of OSWALD'S other Civil Air Patrol colleagues. When David Ferrie was interviewed by FBI agents after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he recommended Paradis as a Civil Air Patrol member who could verify whether OSWALD had ever been in his Civil Air Patrol unit. In his HSCA interview, Paradis stated that he was never called by the FBI. He told the HSCA: "I specifically remember OSWALD. I can remember him clearly, and Ferrie was heading the unit then. I'm not saying that they may have been together, I'm saying it is a certainty." The HSCA: "The committee established that OSWALD and Ferrie apparently first came into contact with each other during OSWALD'S participation as a teenager in a Civil Air Patrol unit for which Ferrie served as an instructor..." [HSCA R p170]

P. J. Trosclair, Intelligence Unit, New Orleans Police Department told the FBI on November 25, 1963, that "he understood, but had nothing to back it up, that OSWALD was possibly friendly with Ferrie in view of his Cuban activities." The HSCA tried to find OSWALD and David Ferrie's records in Civil Air Patrol files, but found that "most of the

records of the squadron had been stolen in late 1960." One record which still existed revealed that OSWALD joined Civil Air Patrol on July 27, 1955, when he was given Serial No. 084965. The HSCA concluded: "While the Civil Air Patrol documentation did not permit a conclusive determination, the records themselves lent substantial credence to the possibility that OSWALD and Ferrie had been involved in the same Civil Air Patrol unit during the same period of time." [FBI NO-44-2064 12.10.63, 62-109060-1294, NO-89-69 p341 11.26.63, 62-1090604-891] After November 22, 1963, Marguerite Oswald told the FBI that she was going to "divulge information that had never before been discussed. When OSWALD was 15 ½ years of age, he was a Civil Air Patrol Cadet. She said that while he was in the Civil Air Patrol, a civilian, who was associated with the Civil Air Patrol, induced OSWALD to join the United States Marines." [WCD 480a p3] Gerald Posner alleged David Ferrie was expelled from the Civil Air Patrol in 1955 and therefore OSWALD could not have been in his group. Testimony revealed that despite his expulsion he continued to wear a Civil Air Patrol uniform, and held meetings between 1955 and 1960. [*Airline Pilots Assoc. Ferrie v. Eastern Alpha* #488 9.17.63]

In October 1955 OSWALD enlisted in the Marines using a false affidavit, signed by his mother, to prove that he was 17 years old. The document didn't pass muster, and he had to wait another year before he could enlist.

### WHO WAS WILLIAM DAVID FERRIE?



William David Ferrie was born March 28, 1918, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was the son of a police captain and attorney. He attended Catholic grammar and high schools and intended to enter the priesthood, but withdrew from seminary school because he was a homosexual. He graduated from Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, with a B.A. Degree during the early 1940's. At the age of 24, David Ferrie took flying lessons, then worked as a pilot for an oil drilling firm. Next, David Ferrie taught in a high school, but was fired in 1948 and left Cleveland in 1949, amidst rumors that he took several young boys to a house of ill-repute. He returned to Cleveland in 1950 and joined the Air Force Reserve. In applying for a commission, he wrote his commanding officer: "There is nothing I would enjoy more than blowing the hell out of every Red...My friends and I could cook up a crew." [CIA 1127-987] David Ferrie became an instructor for the Civil Air Patrol in Cleveland. Eastern Airlines hired him as a pilot in 1951. In 1952 he moved to New Orleans, Louisiana. He became associated with the New Orleans Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol in 1953, and spent much time in the company of his cadets. He remained in this position until late 1955, when he resigned and subsequently became an instructor at the Moisant Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol.

In September 1955 the FBI made inquiries about David Ferrie based on a report from a source that Mrs. G.H. Nichols had quoted David Ferrie as having stated: "I see no reason to salute the American flag." Joseph W. Lisman, Agent of Delta Airlines and Commander of the Cadets, Moisant Squadron, Civil Air Patrol, advised the FBI on

August 9, 1955, he had been acquainted with David Ferrie, an Eastern Airlines commercial air pilot, for three years. He said

...40 out of 50 people would say David Ferrie is nuts and that the other 10 might say he is normal. Lisman described Ferrie as being brilliant, but not a genius, and as a person who goes off on tangents just short of becoming berserk. He added, however, that David Ferrie is a good organizer; he made the Civil Air Patrol at New Orleans airport what it is today; he has a large following among the Civil Air Patrol Cadets, and is an excellent flying instructor. He gives six hours of his time each week to instructing Moisant Squadron Cadets and considerably more of his time to associating with them.

Joseph W. Lisman quoted Ferrie as having been critical of the Roosevelt Administration and saying the administration was trying to drive us into Communism. He said Ferrie was critical of the Truman Administration for the same reason. Lisman stated the only reference to the flag which he had heard Ferrie make was to the effect that in the abstract sense it is nothing more than cloth, but symbolizes what we stand for. Lisman could furnish no additional information relative to Ferrie's loyalty. He mentioned Ferrie is a woman hater, and that he, himself, personally disliked Ferrie because of his personality traits.

Mrs. G.H. Ruby Nichols advised the FBI on September 26, 1955, she was not the source of the information to the effect Ferrie had stated he could see no reason to salute the flag. She stated Ferrie had addressed a Scout meeting, under the direction of Mrs. R.J. Durr, and Mrs. Durr had reported some information to the effect that Ferrie might be a communist. Mrs. Nichols said she is a member of the Seniors of the Moisant Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol, and is in charge of the Girl Scout Squadron. Mrs. R.J. Durr, leader of Scout Troop 57, stated on September 28, 1955, she was sorry that matter had come up concerning Ferrie. She mentioned he was greatly disliked by her Scout Troop, principally because of the fact he arrived at the meeting on his motorcycle, his clothes were not pressed, and his hair was unkempt. She described Ferrie as a crackpot. She could think of no disloyal statements made by Ferrie, but finally recalled that he had offered his opinion that marching of military forces is silly. Confidential Informants cognizant in 1955 with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area advised they were not acquainted, nor did they have any information, concerning anyone named David Ferrie. [FBI 105-104340-1]

## THE DEATH OF EDWARD VOEBEL

Edward Voebel, who linked OSWALD to Ferrie, graduated from Fortier High School in 1958. He then attended the Marion Military Institute, Marion, Alabama, in 1959 and in 1960. He then served six months in the United States Army. The HSCA sought to locate Edward Voebel to take his testimony, but learned from his father, Sidney Voebel (born March 18, 1922; died in January 1981) of New Orleans, that his son died in 1971. Sidney Voebel said the circumstances surrounding his son's death were mysterious. He died suddenly from a blood clot when he suffered an attack of pneumonia at the age of 31. In April 1993, the former wife of Sidney Voebel, Doris Voebel, was contacted: "My husband and I have been divorced since my son was a year old. I never spoke with him after he left me with three children and no alimony. I took my children and raised 'em." The former Mrs. Voebel described the circumstances of her son's death: "It was right around Mother's Day and I asked him - I took a wedding at St. Anthony's Church and I



said to him, 'Would you mind decorating the church for me?' He said, 'Well, gee, I've been up all night playing music.' I said 'It's Mothers Day and it's real hard here in the shop.' He said 'Okay.' So he came back and he said he had a pain in his chest. So I told him, 'I'll let your sister drive you home, leave your car here.' So he left the car here and he went home. The pain got worse, so his wife brought him to Foundation. The Ochsner Foundation Hospital - right up there on Jefferson Highway. Run by Alton Ochsner. And the doctor said, 'Go home, that it's just nervousness and indigestion.' So he came home and the pain got worse and worse till they brought him back. They said, 'Oh, no, you don't have indigestion, you have pneumonia.' So they said they punctured his lungs and nothing came out so they put him in the hospital ten days. And I went to visit him once, and I was going to go up that night to see him. Then I called up and he said, 'I'm going to be home Monday, there's no use you comin' up Sunday evening - just come visit me at the house.' I said 'Okay.' So that morning the hospital called. They wanted to speak to my mother, Mrs. Bartenelli. And when they said that, I knew something was wrong. Because they should have asked for me. They told him to go take a shower. And when he put his foot on the floor he was gone. It was a blood clot all along and they were treating him for the wrong thing." [Interview with Doris Bartenelli by A.J. WEBERMAN 4.14.93]

## THE DEATH OF WILLIAM STUCKEY

The mother of William Stuckey said her son died September 21, 1981, however, no record of his death could be located. Mrs. Stuckey stated: "The autopsy said he died of a wound, I never did know the details. It didn't say gunshot wound. They put him in Seaton Hospital, near San Francisco. When I called the Hospital they said he had a heart problem, but the autopsy showed a wound. So I'll never know what happened. He never did regain consciousness. He only lived five days." Seaton Hospital had no record of William Stuckey, nor did the San Mateo County Recorder's Office.

If Edward Voebel was alive today he could have best answered the key question, 'Was OSWALD a communist in 1955?' He also could have told us if OSWALD knew David

Ferrie in 1955. He could not have thrown any light on the Kennedy assassination. William Stuckey, however, knew both OSWALD and HEMMING.

Homicide and suicides often accompany intelligence community flaps. One cannot dismiss the possibility that certain people were murdered by psychos like Bernardo De Torres as a result of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. These few deaths set off a wave of paranoia. Many people believed that anyone who was remotely connected to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and died, died as a result of their connection to the Kennedy assassination. The dead witnesses to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy became part of America's folklore, even though perhaps only a few witnesses were killed.

The CIA had already developed MK NAOMI, and had the capability to commit murder which appeared as natural or accidental death. But did a United States Government agency do this to its own people to cover up a crime perpetrated by men working at its highest levels? More importantly, the man who was willing to answer the lingering questions about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, GERRY PATRICK HEMMING, was still alive. Why murder people who only possess a small piece of the puzzle and overlook GERALD PATRICK HEMMING? HEMMING told this researcher: "They consider me part of the fucking team." The possibility that William Stuckey and others were killed by *rogue* CIA agents and contract employees must not be entirely ruled out.

## THE HSCA AND THE DEATHS OF THE JFK WITNESSES

The HSCA studied the deaths surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. It began by compiling a list of 21 names of people whose "deaths were considered by the critics to be mysterious." The HSCA compiled data on those 21 names: the Library of Congress supplied clippings on their deaths, autopsy reports and police reports and death certificates. From this sampling, its conclusion was that "the available evidence does not establish anything about the nature of these deaths that would indicate that the deaths were in some manner, either direct or peripheral, caused by the Kennedy assassination or any subsequent investigation." But out of that list of 21 names compiled by the HSCA, only six were listed in this data base as significant. Edward Voebel and William Stuckey were not included. Since the data base of the HSCA was erroneous, it was no surprise that its conclusions were inaccurate.

## OSWALD AND COMMUNIST THEORY

David Ferrie would not have tolerated OSWALD, had OSWALD been a Communist at this time, yet the Warren Commission claimed that fifteen-year-old LEE HARVEY OSWALD espoused Communist doctrine and was determined to join the Communist Party. The Commission indicated he borrowed books on Communism, including Karl Marx's ponderous *Das Kapital*, from the New Orleans Public Library. Edward Voebel, who thought OSWALD was not a great reader, did not see him read anything except

"comic books and the normal things kids read." [f.n. 258 WR p860] The Chief Counsel of the Warren Commission, J. Lee Rankin, questioned Marguerite Oswald:

Mrs. Oswald: LEE, at age 16, read Robert's Marine manual back and forth. He knew it by heart. Robert had just gotten out of the Marines, and his manual was home. And LEE started to read communistic material along with that.

Rankin: What communistic material did he read?

Mrs. Oswald: It was a small book that he had gotten out of the library. And I knew he was reading it, Mr. Rankin.

Rankin: Was it on Marxism, or what was it about?

Mrs. Oswald: No - if you are saying the title is Marxism [*Das Kapital*] - no sir, the title was not.

Rankin: Was it about communism?

Mrs. Oswald: It was more about communism. I knew he was reading it. But if we have this material in the public libraries, the certainly it is alright for us to read. And I think we should know about these things and all of our scholars and educators and high school boys read subversive material, which we call subversive material. So as a mother I would not take the book away from him. That is fine, LEE is a reader. I have said from early childhood he liked histories and maps. So that is fine. What I am saying now -we are getting back to this *agent* part. He is with this recruiting officer and he is studying the Marine manual - he knew it back and forth. In fact he would take the book and have me question some of the things. And he was reading communism. LEE lived for the time he would become 17 years old to join the Marines - that whole year...That is one part. That is the beginning of it, Mr. Dulles. I have much more." Allen Dulles characterized the testimony of Mrs. Oswald as incoherent.

#### PALMER McBRIDE



Marguerite Oswald believed her son was reading about communism for counter-intelligence purposes. To disprove her contention, the Warren Commission cited the testimony of Palmer C. McBride, who worked with OSWALD in 1955 as a messenger for Pfisterer Dental Labs. Palmer McBride made his report to Air Force Intelligence on November 22, 1963. The report was transmitted to the FBI on November 23, 1963. On November 26, 1963, Palmer McBride told the FBI that OSWALD first visited his home in late 1957 or early 1958. Palmer McBride stated that the subject of President Eisenhower was



discussed:

OSWALD was very anti-Eisenhower and stated that President Eisenhower was exploiting the working people. He then made a statement to the effect that he would like to kill President Eisenhower because he was exploiting the working class. This statement was not made in jest, and OSWALD was in a serious state of mind when this statement was made. LEE was very serious about the virtues of Communism...He would say that the capitalists were exploiting the working class and his central theme seemed to be that the workers in the world would one day rise up and throw off their chains. He praised Khrushchev's sincerity in improving the worker's lot...In another conversation OSWALD stated to me he was not a Communist Party member, but he suggested that both of us join to take advantage of their social functions. I did not join the Communist Party, but I do not know whether he did or not. During the period I knew OSWALD he resided with his mother in the Senator Hotel or a rooming house next door to the Senator Hotel in the 200 block of Dauphine Street. I went with him to his room on one occasion and he showed me copies of *Das Capital* and *The Communist Manifesto*. In April or May 1958 OSWALD stated he was moving to Fort Worth, Texas, with his mother. In about August 1958, I received a letter from him saying he was employed as a shoe salesman in Ft. Worth. In this letter he stated he had gotten mixed-up in an anti-Negro or an anti-Communist riot in a high school grounds in Ft. Worth, Texas. On the evening of November 22, 1963, I heard a radio commentator state that OSWALD had been arrested...upon seeing a full face photograph of OSWALD in the November 23, 1963 issue of *The Miami Herald* I am now quite certain that they are one in the same individual. I particularly recall the large ears, the mustache, and the receding hairline. I also recall that OSWALD made statements favoring Russia and Communism to other employees at the Pfisterer Dental Labs.

Palmer McBride told the FBI that OSWALD first visited his home in late 1957 or early 1958, rather than 1955 when OSWALD lived in New Orleans. OSWALD was already in the Marines in late 1957 or early 1958. McBride said OSWALD resided with his mother in the Senator Hotel or a rooming house next door to the Senator Hotel in the 200 block of Dauphine Street. OSWALD and his mother never lived at this address. McBride said that in April or May 1958 OSWALD stated he was moving to Fort Worth, Texas, with his mother. "In about August 1958, I received a letter from him saying he was employed as a shoe salesman in Ft. Worth. In this letter he stated he had gotten mixed-up in an anti-Negro or an anti-Communist riot in a high school grounds in Ft. Worth, Texas." This was fiction. McBride said OSWALD had large ears and a mustache. This did not fit OSWALD'S description.

## THE OTHER EMPLOYEES OF PFISTERER DENTAL LABS

Palmer McBride gave the FBI the names of these "other" employees who had allegedly witnessed OSWALD make pro-Communist statements. One of the names Palmer McBride supplied to the FBI was George Bischoff. In June 1993 Bischoff was contacted and asked if OSWALD had arguments with other employees about the merits of communism. He responded, "No, no. He was a perfect gentleman when he worked here - as far as I can remember. He was real young. As far as I knew the boy, I can't say a thing about him." Bischoff was asked if OSWALD ever mentioned the USSR or Khrushchev. He responded: "No, no, that wasn't in his mind." Lionel Slater, another former Pfisterer Dental employee, was asked, "Did OSWALD make any communistic remarks back then?" He stated: "Not that I know of." Mr. Slater could not remember the specific dates of OSWALD'S employment. Linda Faircloth of Pfisterer Dental contacted in June 1993. She said she spoke to everyone at Pfisterer who knew OSWALD and that none of the former Pfisterer employees remembered OSWALD making any pro-Communist statements - except for Palmer McBride, OSWALD'S "bosom buddy." The FBI reported: "SAC Maynor advised the New Orleans Office has interviewed three employees of Pfisterer Dental Laboratory and was attempting to locate one other employee who might have recalled OSWALD or McBride. SAC Maynor stated none of the employees interviewed to date could recall either McBride or OSWALD. No record could be located on employment of McBride or OSWALD and the bookkeeper who handled the records for that period is deceased." [FBI 62-109060-646; McBride, Palmer telephone 818-768-2863]

## JAMES HARRISON VANCE

On January 20, 1966, Mrs. Lorraine Blackwell advised the FBI that she was listening to the radio and heard a program which set forth twelve guidelines for spotting a Communist, and it was her opinion that James Harrison Vance qualified as a Communist. James Harrison Vance had told her that he was

...an atheist and that he had no use for religion at this time. He indicated that he might, at some later date, have use for a god, but at the present time he was only interested in being a physicist...He also stated he did not believe in going to war. He wondered how long it would be until he was exposed to classified information in his job with Boeing. They also got into a discussion concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and Vance said that his mother and OSWALD'S mother were personal friends and that he, Vance, had slept and eaten with OSWALD, and attended Scout meetings with him. During these meetings Vance said OSWALD attempted to turn them into 'cell blocks.' Mrs. Blackwell did not know where these meetings had taken place, but she assumed in New Orleans.

In May 1966 James Harrison Vance, an associate engineer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, called the FBI and asked to be interviewed. He told the Agents that Palmer McBride told him that he, Vance, had known OSWALD in

1958. James Harrison Vance told the FBI that "he has never to his knowledge either seen, or associated with, OSWALD..he has never heard anything about OSWALD being a member of the Boy Scouts." M. Paul Hartman of Counter-Intelligence Research & Analysis received this document. [NARA 1993.06.17.15:18: 54:090000; J. H. Vance Protection of the President 4.18.66 New Orleans]

#### PALMER MCBRIDE 1993

Palmer McBride was contacted in June 1993. He persisted in his errors:

I knew OSWALD in 1958. I never knew OSWALD in 1955. I knew him in the summer of 1958 for about two weeks; he worked at the dental lab. I quit Pfisterer Dental Lab in August 1958 when I went off to the summer camp with the Air Force Reserve. And that's when I knew him, just before I left the lab." It was pointed out to Palmer McBride that OSWALD was overseas at this time. He responded: "Why'd I think it was 1958 all these years? Well, whatever. I knew him for about two weeks and he came and visited my house once and expounded on the glories of communism and said he wanted to kill President Eisenhower 'cause of exploiting the people. Okay, that was it. Communist crap.

Palmer McBride was asked about OSWALD'S statement regarding Communist social functions. He recalled, "Hell, he talked about dances and stuff; I never went. I told him I was in the United States Air Force Reserve and I sure in hell wasn't going to a meeting of any kind."

The testimony of Palmer McBride regarding his alleged contact with OSWALD in 1958 was read to him. He stated: "That's when I knew him, in April 1958 and May 1958 - that's when I knew him." He was asked about the letter OSWALD had mailed to him and where it was today. "Hell, I don't know. I didn't get it." If Palmer McBride didn't receive it, who did? He finally commented, "I don't remember receiving a letter." It was pointed out to Palmer McBride that OSWALD never worked as a shoe salesman. He stated: "Hell, I don't know." Palmer McBride was asked about OSWALD'S alleged threats on President Eisenhower:

Hell, people are thinking the same thing about the President today. They are already talking about Clinton. Look what happened the other day at the ceremony at Arlington. Bunch of veterans turned their back on him. All he did was alienate Congress with this gay military thing, and then what happens is they won't pass the jobs bill. But I'm not about to go out and shoot the son of a bitch because of it.

In 1964 the FBI asked Palmer McBride why he made no report of OSWALD'S threat concerning President Eisenhower to any law enforcement agency: "McBride now assumes that at the time he felt the statement was made by OSWALD to emphasize his anti-Eisenhower feelings and not made in the nature of an actual threat on the life of the

President." Palmer McBride was asked if he made up the story to discredit communism by linking it to OSWALD:

Hell no, OSWALD and I were friends. He argued about the merits of communism with the other employees of Pfisterer Dental Lab...I never said anything about him having a mustache. I recognized his picture on TV and I went over and I talked to a colonel from Air Force Intelligence. I just told him all I knew. And he said, 'We'll get in touch with you in case anything comes up' and then he [OSWALD] was assassinated and he never said anything more to me. Where did they get that at? It's been so long ago - maybe I did receive a letter that said he was working as a shoe salesman in Fort Worth - but look at the dates. You said it was April 1958. That's when I remember him leaving the dental lab. I left the dental lab about August 13, 1958. We were friends for a couple of weeks - sort of an intellectual thing. It couldn't have been 1955 or 1956. I did visit briefly - we were going to a New Orleans Amateur Astronomers Association meeting - which a bunch of us from New Orleans belonged to, including Bill Wulf, who was President. That was the night he got into a fight with Bill Wulf's father over communism when he went to pick Bill Wulf up at his house. Briefly, we went to a rooming house across the street from the dental lab to get some clothes or something and he showed me his copy of *The Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital* from the public library. So it must be all right then, if the public library lends it out. I asked him if he was a card-carrying Communist Party member and he said, no, he just was a sympathizer to their cause. His mother was there and he introduced me. I said, 'Hello Mrs. Oswald, how are you?' and that was it. And that was the last time I ever saw her - across the street, next to the hotel. Like you say, there was a hotel - the Senator? After I left Pfisterer I never heard from OSWALD - I kept in touch with Wulf - he was my best friend - all the time we used to send audio tapes to each other. We never even talked about OSWALD.

Palmer McBride was queried about his politics. "I am 100% American, who has always backed this country and its leaders - even when they are fuck ups - like George Bush was, not doing anything for this country, taking care of foreigners." On the subject of Klansman David Duke, he observed:

Well, I never knew the man and of course I was in Louisiana when he was running for Governor, and never even heard of him until then. I didn't know anything about the Ku Klux Klan except what I saw in the movies. I had no compunctions about what communism was. I knew OSWALD was a raving nut. I told him so on several occasions. And wasn't he instrumental in having Gary Powers' U-2 shot down? Wrecked the Summit. I build airplanes since 1952. I worked at Cape Canaveral for Boeing. I been with Northrup for 20 years.

This researcher pointed out to Palmer McBride that George Bischoff and Lionel Slater did not remember OSWALD making communist statements at Pfisterer Dental. He replied, "I remember George very well. Well, OSWALD didn't work in the laboratory with those people. He was out in the office. Lionel was one of the delivery boys along with me and OSWALD. Yeah, well, he didn't know him too much. They didn't stay together much. He was out delivering to different dentists all over town. He made the remarks just to me, at the lab - it was so long ago - I don't remember that much about it."

#### WILLIAM WULF

The Warren Commission cited the testimony William Eugene Wulf (born September 22, 1939), who was a friend of Palmer McBride.

Liebler: Did the agent who interviewed you indicate in any way as to how they had been led to you?

Wulf: In no way whatsoever. As far as I know the only person who knew that I had met OSWALD...was Palmer McBride, so I concluded that he probably got in touch with the FBI on the subject...

Liebler: Have you talked to McBride about this thing since the assassination?

Wulf: No; I have not. I have only corresponded with McBride once, and that was about a month ago [May 1964]. I sent him an amateur radiogram requesting the address of a mutual friend in New York, but I got no answer, and we were wondering where he is.

William Wulf, contacted in June 1993, stated: "I don't even remember exchanging tapes with Palmer McBride, he was in the service at the time, as far as I know. He was out at Patrick Air Force base. We very very seldom communicated, in fact, I didn't see Palmer until after the assassination. I didn't hear or talk to Palmer until several years later. We did not keep in contact. I spoke with Palmer for the first time about five weeks ago, after I got his number from a reporter. That was the first time I talked to Palmer. I saw him twice since the assassination, we only had two conversations. The two times I met Palmer he didn't appear to want to talk about the assassination and OSWALD at all. Period. We didn't.

Palmer McBride and William Wulf concocted their tale. Both men had each others' addresses and telephone numbers and communicated through audio tapes and amateur radio. It was highly improbable that Palmer McBride and his best friend had not discussed OSWALD'S role in the assassination shortly after it happened. Palmer McBride was, and still is, outspoken. He would have been anxious to discuss the effects of *Das Kapital* on OSWALD. Yet William Wulf said he had little contact with Palmer McBride and never discussed OSWALD. William Wulf denied that he spoke with Palmer

McBride even after the FBI questioned him. This was even less likely. William Wulf told Liebler about OSWALD:

I, being a history major... we got around to Communism. I think OSWALD brought it up, and he started expounding on Communist doctrine and saying that he was highly interested in Communism, that Communism was the only way of life for the worker, et cetera, and then came out with a statement that he was looking for a Communist cell in town to join, but he couldn't find any. He was a little dismayed at this, and said he couldn't find any that would show any interest in him as a Communist..."

In 1993 he stated:

After the assassination I didn't recognize the face; what I recognized was the incident with my father and that he was a very mixed-up kid. The whole business of his looking to join the Communist Party cell. He couldn't find one. He tried to make contact with the Communists. He appeared to make the impression that he had actually talked to somebody and said nobody took him seriously. He was very hip on Marxist-Leninist theory on the Soviet Union as the epitome of communism. He came to me as a guy who wanted to belong to something. He had an identity crisis. He was a kid looking for someone; whether he found it or not, he was a gullible kid. Now, whether he was used by an intelligence service or the Russians or the Cubans or the mafia, I don't know. He could have been used by anybody. I felt that he was looking to play spy. I felt that was why he joined the Astronomy Club, quite frankly - to play infiltrator. I mean, I got the impression he didn't know what the hell he was. He was looking for an identity. He didn't have an identity. He could have gone either way, he was a mixed-up kid.

Why had OSWALD been turned down by the Communists, who were anxious to recruit American youth? Why wasn't young OSWALD'S alleged contact with Communist groups detected by FBI sources? William Wulf testified that his father overheard the alleged conversation about communism and asked OSWALD to leave his home. There was no record of William Wulf or his father having contacted the FBI about OSWALD. [WR p384] The father of William Wulf was an ex-Communist:

My father had gone through Communist affairs in Germany in the 1920's and did not agree with OSWALD violently...He came back from Germany following the war, 1919 to 1920, when it was all upheaval. The Socialist Democratic Party was fighting the Communist wing and all. He remembered that and he just - well, as most Germans, a lot of Germans do, they just don't like Communists.

William Wulf was asked if OSWALD thought he could have put him in touch with Communists. He responded:



In fact, my father would have killed me if I had anything to do with Communists, he hated them. He had good reason because, as a Socialist Democrat, my father had been duped by them real bad as a World War I veteran in his 20's. My father was a Spartacist. He hated what he called black, authoritarian socialists. My grandfather was a SPD organizer. My father was trying to tell OSWALD, 'Look kid, don't fall for all this crap. They're a bunch of authoritarians, they're not democratic, they don't give a damn about the people.' And he wouldn't hear anything of it. My impression at the time was he was headed for trouble.

Both Palmer McBride and William Wulf had their own reasons for hating Communism. They had a motive in concocting this story.

William Wulf was queried about Palmer McBride's stated acquaintance with OSWALD in 1958. William Wulf reflected, "The time frame is all screwed up. When I met him he was working at Pfisterer Laboratory. I have no idea if McBride met him or saw him after that period. Now that had to be late 1955, early 1956." In regard to the anti-Negro and anticommunist demonstration at OSWALD'S high school, William Wulf related that another researcher informed him such an incident occurred at a Fort Worth high school, but earlier than 1958. William Wulf denied that Palmer McBride brought OSWALD to the Astronomy Club, although Palmer McBride said he had. As far as the rest of Palmer's statements, William Wulf admitted: "I don't know where Palmer's coming from with all this."

## OSWALD AND AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

When the FBI questioned Marguerite Oswald and Robert Edward Oswald about young LEE HARVEY OSWALD *before* the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, they both stated that OSWALD never exhibited an affinity for communism. Had OSWALD tried to make personal contact with the Communist Party when Palmer McBride and William Wulf claimed he did, it would have been his first and last time. There was no record of OSWALD having face-to-face contact with a member of the Communist Party. None of OSWALD'S associates were Communists, and he never attended any Communist Party, or Communist Party-front group meetings. He was not a card-carrying member and, according to the FBI, neither was anyone in his family. When he was interviewed by a reporter in Moscow on November 13, 1959, he noted that he was interested in Communist theory since he was 15 years old, when an old lady in New York handed him "a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs." When asked whether he was a Communist Party member, however, he responded that he had never met a Communist and that he might have seen one only once, when he saw that old lady. OSWALD initially had trouble parroting the Soviet Communist line. On November 14, 1959, he told Aline Mosby: "I was with the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialistic." The Soviets occupied numerous countries after World War II. On November 26, 1959, OSWALD wrote his brother: "I have been a pro-communist for years and yet I have never met a Communist, instead I kept silent and observed..." In 1962 he wrote: "I have never even known a Communist outside of the ones in the

USSR." [WR pp. 392, 399, 695] Aside from William Wulf and Palmer McBride, the only witness who linked young OSWALD with Marxism was OSWALD: In 1959 he made a self-serving statement that he became a Marxist at age 15, upon discovering socialist literature. Later in life, OSWALD corresponded with the Communist Party and subscribed to its publications, but he did nothing to further the Communist cause in America, except leaflet on five occasions and appear on two radio programs. OSWALD had no left-wing associates in any of these activities. [FBI 105-82555-29] Marina Oswald 1994:

OSWALD was not Communist or Marxist what so ever. He did not subscribe to that theory or belief. That was a part he had to play.

OSWALD should be judged by his deeds, not by his words.

#### GERALD POSNER

Note how Gerald Posner treated this part of OSWALD'S life: he quoted the part of Edward Voebel's testimony before the Warren Commission about OSWALD and guns - nothing more. Then he extensively quoted William Wulf, Palmer McBride and OSWALD about OSWALD'S early affinity for Communism. He quoted Marguerite Oswald as having admitted OSWALD had books about Communism, but omitted her statement that his reading them had to do with his ambition to become a spy. OSWALD'S connection with David Ferrie, an anti-communist, was absent. Gerald Posner wrote: "There is no credible evidence that OSWALD knew David Ferrie." Scott Malone uncovered a photograph of the OSWALD and David Ferrie at a Civil Air Patrol outing. Gerald Posner: "There was no evidence that connected Ferrie and OSWALD... OSWALD did not know Ferrie." OSWALD-did-it advocate Priscilla Johnson was asked if the photograph changed her thinking: "I think OSWALD liked to create mysteries about himself." It was pointed out that we were talking about 15 year old OSWALD: "So maybe he was in the Civil Air Patrol when he was 15, but I don't know anything that would prove he knew Ferrie in the Summer of 1963."

#### FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Anticipating that OSWALD would join the Marines when he was 17, Marguerite Oswald moved to Fort Worth, Texas in July 1956, where she took an apartment at 4936 Collingswood for herself, OSWALD, and Robert Edward Oswald. On June 28, 1961, the FBI questioned Mrs. James E. Taylor, who was the landlady at 4936 Collingswood in 1956. Mrs. Taylor told FBI S.A. John Fain:

OSWALD was a peculiar boy, inasmuch as he read a great deal, and kept very much to himself. She had heard Mrs. Oswald state that Subject read books that were 'over his head.' Mrs. Taylor explained this to mean that the books he read were 'deep' books. She stated she does not know the titles of the books that he read. Mrs. Taylor stated that she got the impression Subject obtained some of this reading material through the

mail. Taylor stated that she felt sorry for the subject inasmuch as it appeared it appeared to her that he had few friends and no social life. She stated that she pitied the boy because he had never known his father who had died before his birth. She stated that Mrs. Oswald worked continuously in an effort to support her two boys. Mrs. Taylor remarked that she has never seen anyone stay at home more closely than OSWALD [and] that Mrs. Oswald often quarreled at him for staying at home so closely and on occasion urged him to get out and seek employment but that he preferred to sit at home and read. Mrs. Taylor stated that Mrs. Oswald was in poor health and extremely nervous and that she often quarreled very loudly with both Robert and SAC...

In September 1956 OSWALD enrolled in tenth grade at Arlington Heights High School, but attended classes only a few weeks. He dropped out of school on September 28, 1956.

#### OSWALD OCTOBER 1956 OSWALD'S LETTER TO YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE

In early October 1956, about a month before he turned 17, OSWALD wrote to the Young People's Socialist League, which was part of the Socialist Party headed by Norman Thomas.

Oct. 3, 1956

DEAR SiRS;

I am sixteen years of age and would like more information about your youth League, I would like to know if there is a branch in my area, how to join, ect., I am a marxist, and have been studying socialist principles for well over fifteen months I am very interested in your Y.P.S.L.

Sincerely  
Lee Oswald

(ADDRESSE OVER)

GRAY EXHIBIT No. 1

"Oct. 3, 1956 DEAR SiRS; I am 16 years of age and I would like some information about your Youth League, I would like to know if there is a branch in my area, how to join, ect., I am a Marxist, and have been studying socialist principles for well over 15 months and I am very interested in your Y.P.S.L. Sincerely Lee H. Oswald (Addrese over)."

OSWALD dropped out of school a few days later and tried to join the Marines. OSWALD was coached when he wrote this letter. The spelling disability and poor grammar evident in most of OSWALD'S writing were absent from this letter, except for

the word "Addrese." Compare this letter to one that OSWALD wrote on October 7, 1955: "To whom it may concern, Becaus we are moving to San Diego in the middle of this month Lee must quit school now. Also, please send by him any papers such as his birth certificate that you may have. Thank you. Sincirely Mrs. M. Oswald." [WR p680]

OSWALD received help from David Ferrie in composing this well-written letter. Why did OSWALD wait until he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, to make his first documented contact with the American Left? Did David Ferrie already have information on left-wing activity in New Orleans but not in Fort Worth? HEMMING told this researcher: "More than likely OSWALD was used as a mail drop when he was a kid. This is an indicator he was already cooperating with someone. It could be an informant, a Philbrick type." OSWALD checked this on his subscription blank: "I want more information about the Socialist Party." From whom or from what publication had he obtained this subscription blank?

### OTHER ALTERNATIVES

Did OSWALD write this letter on his own volition, because of his curiosity about the Left? Did OSWALD want to familiarize himself with Leftist ideology so that he could better combat it? Did this fit in with his ambition to become a spy? Why was OSWALD confessing to the Socialist Party, which received CIA subsidies because of it's anticommunist orientation, that he was a Marxist? If OSWALD had been studying Marxism for more than a year, why didn't he contact a Marxist organization? Did OSWALD'S determination overshadow his intelligence? OSWALD inquired about meeting with Fort Worth Socialists when he was about to join the Marines. Would OSWALD have wanted to risk being turned down by the Marines? The Socialist Party sent OSWALD additional literature on October 9, 1956.

### OSWALD WAS AN HABITUAL LIAR

In his letter dated October 7, 1955, OSWALD wrote that his family was moving to San Diego and that he needed a copy of his birth certificate. He needed the birth certificate so that he could alter it and use it join the Marine Corps. Warren Commission documents indicated that OSWALD lied on numerous occasions in his dealing with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Communist Party etc. It was a rare event when OSWALD told the truth to anyone. In light of OSWALD'S subsequent activities, it would be foolish to believe that OSWALD was sincere when he composed this letter to the Young People's Socialist League.

## LEE HARVEY OSWALD 1956 TO 1959



For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodule3.pdf>



OSWALD turned 17 on October 18, 1956. He enlisted in the Marines on October 24, 1956. On October 26, 1956, he reported for duty at the San Diego, California, Marine Recruit Depot. From March 1957 to May 1957, he was stationed in Jacksonville, Florida. OSWALD completed Marine basic training and Radar Operators School by May 3, 1957. He was granted a Confidential security clearance after he attended Aircraft Control and Warning Operators Training School, where he learned to spot incoming aircraft, plot their course, and monitor enemy air traffic. He was taught "tactical mission data and weapons and electronic status board plotting procedures." On May 4, 1957, OSWALD was transferred to Biloxi, Mississippi, and then to Atsugi Naval Air Station, Japan, in July 1957. Beginning in 1957, the CIA's U-2 spy plane landed at Atsugi Naval Air Station. [FBI 100-16601-12.11.63] If OSWALD'S job there entailed spotting incoming aircraft, he was familiar with the U-2. Proof of this was found in a May

8, 1978, CIA response to the HSCA regarding the deployment of the U-2 in Japan in 1957: "Operating procedures and liaison had been accomplished with the following major U.S. components: Far East Air Force; Far East Command and Theater Commander; 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron and the *Atsugi Naval Air Station*." The HSCA asked the CIA to determine if the men in OSWALD'S unit (Marine Air group 11, First Marine Wing) had knowledge of the U-2 Project. The CIA responded that Marine Air group II, First Marine Wing, had no knowledge of the U-2. [CIA SC-01836-78 TOP SECRET Eider, Chess] The HSCA concluded that "OSWALD'S Marine Corps records bore no indication that he ever received any intelligence training or performed any intelligence assignment during his term of service." HEMMING told this researcher: "It could have been shown that OSWALD, as a GTI operator with a Secret clearance working the board, would have tracked the U-2. I don't want to go into all the details. It's still classified." While OSWALD was in the Marines he became acquainted with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, something that would change OSWALD'S life.

#### OSWALD'S DERRINGER: OCTOBER 1957



On October 27, 1957, at Atsugi, OSWALD opened his locker to remove some gear and a .22 caliber Derringer pistol fell to the floor. The discharged bullet hit him in the left elbow. Marine Paul Edward Murphy was in the next cubicle and rushed in. OSWALD remarked, "I believe I shot myself." He was hospitalized until November 15, 1957. The Judge Advocate General concluded that OSWALD "displayed a certain degree of carelessness or negligence" by storing a loaded revolver in his locker, but that his injury was incurred in the line of duty, and not the result of his own misconduct. He was, however, charged with possession of an unregistered privately-owned weapon in violation of general orders. A court martial followed on April 11, 1958. OSWALD received a fine and a suspended 20-day sentence.

#### ANALYSIS

Why did OSWALD own a Derringer? Did he use it in some HEMMING-directed operation? HEMMING 1995:

That kid went out in the bush with seven other Marines hunting Huks, just out side of Angeles City on the base slopes of Mount Arayat. They drove through Olongapo...I can give you the whole fucking schedule. At Subic Bay and Cubi Point they were out hunting Huks on the weekends. First four guys got killed they clamped down, they took everybody's 782 shooter away from 'em. Gotta knock off this shit. OSWALD got wounded outside of fucking Angeles City by a grenade fragment, playing Huk hunter.

OSWALD stated: "Subic Bay Naval Base in the Phillippines, you'd know what I mean. Sympathies with Communist elements there, their hatred of America. Americans look upon all foreign people as something to be exploited for profit. All Filipinos who are well off are those who cooperate with the Americans." [Interview with Priscilla Johnson]





### THE DEATH OF PRIVATE SCHRAND

On November 20, 1957, OSWALD'S Unit, MACS-1, went to the Philippines. The squadron was expected to return to Atsugi after maneuvers were completed; instead it disembarked and stayed at Subic Bay. On January 5, 1958, Marine Private Martin D. Schrand was fatally wounded by a discharge from a riot-type shotgun while on guard duty at Subic Bay. The official Marine investigation that year found that the death of Martin Schrand was the result of an accidental discharge of his gun; no other person was involved in the incident. The Marines dropped Martin Schrand's shotgun and discovered, when there was a shell in the chamber, it discharged.



Martin Schrand was an unstable character. He joined the Marines after going before a Juvenile Board where he was accused of car theft. He set his mattress on fire at Keesler Air Force base. Martin Schrand's brother was killed in an accident aboard a Navy vessel. OSWALD knew Martin Schrand at Atsugi and met him again in Subic Bay, but OSWALD had no apparent motive to kill him. According to the Warren Commission, a rumor began circulating shortly after



Martin Schrand's death that linked OSWALD to it. After the assassination, when it became expedient to link OSWALD to murder, OSWALD'S superior officer stated: "From firsthand information, he knows nothing of this, but was advised from other individuals that there was some question concerning the shooting of Shroud [sic]. He recalls that Marines assigned guard duty utilized a pump shotgun and were given three slugs for the gun. The instructions were that the chamber of the gun was to be kept empty until necessary. He stated that it was his understanding that Marine Shroud was shot through the left side of the chest, the bullet piercing the body and coming out the opposite side. He also recalls that the squadron's gear was kept in an airplane hangar which housed the plane, the nature of which he did not know at that time, but which he now knows to be a U-2. He does not know whether Marine Shroud was assigned the specific duty of guarding the hangar which housed the U-2..." No report existed prior to the assassination that remotely linked OSWALD to this killing.

### NORMAN MAILER

In *Oswald's Tale*, Norman Mailer wrote: "If OSWALD, however, - and let us assume the probability of that has to be small but not inconceivable [killed Schrand] then what a sense he would have had thereafter of being forever an outlaw..." Norman Mailer suggested: "An undeclared possibility is that someone was being forced to kneel and commit fellatio [on Schrand] and so was in the position to pick up the shotgun from where it had been placed on the ground at his feet." [Norman Mailer *Oswald's Tale* p385]

In 1994 Norman Mailer's *Oswald's Tale*, was published by Random House. *Oswald's Tale* was co-authored by FBI source Lawrence Schiller. [FBI Phil. F.O. 157-916-346] It focused on irrelevant detail such as Marina Oswald "pregnant, was now very sensitive to odor" and relied heavily on the works of Edward Epstein and witting CIA collaborator Priscilla Johnson McMillan. In the 1970's Norman Mailer was instrumental in obtaining the release of Jack Abbott from prison. Jack Abbott subsequently murdered a waiter at the Bini Bon restaurant, two blocks from where I lived at 6 Bleecker Street, because the waiter wouldn't let Jack Abbott use the restroom. After that I lost any respect I had for Mailer.

### OSWALD'S ATTACK ON A MEXICAN-AMERICAN JUNE 1958

On June 27, 1958, OSWALD spilled a drink on Mexican-American Sergeant Miguel Rodriguez and abusively challenged him to a fight. Miguel Rodriguez suspected at the time that OSWALD was prejudice against persons of Mexican descent. OSWALD was sentenced to 28 days of hard labor. [WR p684; Epstein, *Ass. Chron.* p366] OSWALD told former Marine Richard Call that "he had beaten up a Sergeant who had been riding him for no good reason." On September 14, 1958, OSWALD sailed with his unit for Ping Tung, North Taiwan. It was there that Marines were preparing an offensive against Communist China in case of an invasion Matsu and Quemoy - where OSWALD was soon shipped.

OSWALD EL TORO MARINE BASE, SANTA ANA , CALIFORNIA  
DECEMBER 1958

In December 1958 OSWALD returned to the United States and was stationed at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Santa Ana, California. OSWALD wrote that he went on leave that month. [WCE 93] It was at El Toro, not at Atsugi, that OSWALD'S first exhibited communist proclivities. The only other documented contact he had with the left prior to this was his letter to the Socialist Party in which he claimed to be a Marxist. Gerald Posner admitted that prior to this, "...he gave the Marines no reason to believe he might be a security threat." In January 1959 OSWALD read the Communist Party publication, *The Daily Worker*, and Russian-language newspapers in his barracks. He openly expressed his admiration for Soviet-style Communism. OSWALD studied the Russian language at El Toro. He took a Russian language aptitude test in February 1959. [WR p257] His friend in the Marine Corps, Nelson Delgado, said OSWALD was fluent in Spanish and German. OSWALD had the Germanic Gothic alphabet and various German words in his address book. [WR p656; 8WH303; WC Slawson's Rec. Dec. Notes #458] It should be noted her that ANGLETON prepared all the CIA traces on OSWALD'S address book that were given to the FBI. [CIA 518-219]

According to an early version of a CIA chronology of OSWALD'S life:

His fellow Marines have reported that OSWALD frequently expressed pro-Soviet and pro-Communist views and on at once one occasion defended Fidel Castro during a discussion. He also read Communist literature including the Communist newspaper, *The Worker*. That the decision to go to the USSR was made, or at least contemplated, while he was stationed at Atsugi, Japan, in 1958 is suggested by the fact that OSWALD began to study the Russian language while there. Moreover, sometime between April 4, 1957, and January 30, 1959, OSWALD'S mother informed her doctor, Dr. Morton N. Goldberg, that her son, unnamed, want to defect to Russia.

The FBI questioned OSWALD'S former associates in the Marines.

JAMES ANTHONY BOTELHO

Since OSWALD'S defection received so little publicity Botelho thought OSWALD might have been a spy for the U.S. Would not have been surprised if OSWALD would have gone to Cuba because he once mentioned he would like to go to Cuba to train anti-Castro troops because of the money he would earn. Botelho shared the same room with OSWALD the two months prior to OSWALD'S discharge. OSWALD was very unusual person in that he would not speak unless spoken to and his answers were always brief. He associated with others as little as possible. OSWALD subscribed to a Russian language newspaper he said was published in San Francisco and to which he stated he first subscribed in

Tokyo so that he could learn the Russian language. Richard Call began calling OSWALD "OSWALDSKOVICH."

Botelho knows of no subversive connections or memberships and was shocked when OSWALD was identified as responsible for the death of President Kennedy." [NARA FBI 124-10261-10225]

#### SERGEANT W. B. FUNK

Sergeant W. B. Funk advised the FBI that he was barracks NCO at MACS 9, Santa Ana, California, during the time OSWALD was assigned to the squadron. He stated OSWALD had a private room in a Quonset hut and that OSWALD kept his door locked all the time and that for him to inspect OSWALD'S room he had to threaten disciplinary action to get the door unlocked.

He advised OSWALD always had a stack of books on Communism which he had obtained from the camp library and possibly some from Santa Ana Public Library which he read constantly. He stated he had never heard OSWALD discuss politics or world affairs and he assumed at the time OSWALD was merely interested in these subjects on an academic basis. He stated everyone felt sorry for OSWALD as he was a loner who stayed by himself and never went on liberty with any of the men from the Squadron. He stated he doubted if OSWALD had any friends in the Santa Ana area because he hardly went on liberty enough to have acquired a friend. Sgt. Funk stated that a Lance Corporal named Delgado was an individual who resided in the same Quonset hut with OSWALD and that Delgado was so uncomfortable with OSWALD he requested to be assigned to other sleeping quarters." [Charlotte N.C. FBI 89-75-229-NARA FBI 124-10276-10224]

#### CAMILOUS BROWN

Staff Sgt. Camilous Brown advised he first met LEE HARVEY OSWALD when OSWALD was transferred to MACS Number Nine, MCAF, Santa Ana, California. He stated that OSWALD was with the squadron for about a year and that he was discharged during 1959, exact date unknown. Sgt. Brown stated that OSWALD was quiet guy who stayed to himself and did not solicit friends. He explained that OSWALD was disliked among members of squadron because work quality and professional attitude were poor and he appeared to only waiting for discharge day. Brown advised OSWALD rarely went on liberty, saved all his money was very resentful when his living quarters were inspected by barracks NCO. He also stated 'Nothing in my room concerns anyone but myself' and that a room inspection seemed to concern OSWALD more than anything else. Brown stated he never knew of OSWALD engaging in discussion of politics or world affairs with anyone and had never heard him express an opinion on any subject other than room inspection.

## RICHARD DENNIS CALL

Former Marine Richard Dennis Call told the FBI "He played chess with OSWALD weekly, and had some discussions with him. OSWALD had no close friends, was quiet, introverted, non violent, and a nonentity to the best of Call's recollection. OSWALD was interested in Russian music, and was studying the Russian language through recordings, and was called a Russian by some of the Marine Corps personnel. Call had no information that OSWALD had any subversive membership, subscribed to any subversive literature, attended any subversive meetings or had any questionable associates. When Call and his associates learned of OSWALD'S defection "they were greatly surprised by this since he had actually never voiced any pro-Russian opinions." [FBI Phil. 89-58-87 NARA FBI 124-10261-10214]

## NO CIC OR FBI INVESTIGATION OF OSWALD

A Marine mail room clerk reported that OSWALD received subversive literature to his operations officer, Robert E. Block. OSWALD was questioned about this. He explained that he was only trying to indoctrinate himself in Communist theory. [Epstein, *Ass. Chron.* p374; Robert Block WC V8 p302] On November 22, 1963, Officer Robert Eddy, Santa Ana, California, Police Department, advised the FBI that "around 1959 to 1960 he had been in Counter Intelligence Corps at the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. He said he recalled an individual whom he thinks may have been OSWALD was assigned to the Marine Corps Air Facility at about that time. Eddy said he vaguely recalled there was some talk that the individual he thought may have been OSWALD was receiving some kind of communist literature at that time and also reportedly said that he was going to Russia when he got out of the Marine Corps." Robert Eddy said that he did not conduct any investigation concerning OSWALD and referred the FBI to Elwood Whitby, another CIC investigator. Elwood Whitby did not conduct an investigation and referred the FBI to Douglas H. Cameron. Cameron told the FBI that he did not conduct an investigation of OSWALD. [LA FBI 89-75-189 - NARA FBI 124-10270-10175]

## ZNAIE BOOKSTORE

OSWALD'S address book contained the name, "Znanya," believed by the FBI to be a Russian bookstore in San Francisco. The CIA reported:

The Znaie bookstore referred to above presumably is a branch store, 'Znania, Russian Bookstore,' which Victor Kamkin was planning to open at 5237 Geary Street, San Francisco, California, in the summer of 1959. This store was to be operated by S. Sapelkin, presumably Semen I. Sepelkin, the husband of Mrs. Kamkin's sister. For information regarding these individuals see the attached copy of a memo on KAMKIN, dated December 17, 1959. The Znania Book Shop in San Francisco, as well as the Victor Kamkin bookstore in Washington, D.C. was of interest during House Un-American Activities Committee Hearings in May 1962 and July

1962 on 'Outlets for the Distribution of Soviet Propaganda in the United States. [CIA 515-217]

A Kamkin Catalog was found among OSWALD'S personal effects. [Item 181]

HEMMING was living in Los Angeles at the same time OSWALD was at El Toro. HEMMING stated that he was in touch with OSWALD at this time. OSWALD once mentioned he would like to go to Cuba to train anti-Castro troops because of the money he would earn. HEMMING did precisely this. OSWALD seemingly slipped by the Marine's Counter-Intelligence Corps. He also eluded the anti-subversion net of the FBI, since no FBI document was generated about the Communist Party newspaper being sent to OSWALD at a Marine base, or his having been on their mailing list. OSWALD had no interest in left-wing politics since October 1956, when he wrote to the Socialist Party. What suddenly rekindled OSWALD'S interest in Communism? Was his interest generated by contact with someone in the CIA or someone in contact with someone in the CIA?

#### OSWALD: CUBA ON HIS MIND

OSWALD expressed an interest in Cuba around the same time as GERALD PATRICK HEMMING did. As stated former Marine James Anthony Botelho advised the FBI that he would not have been surprised "if OSWALD would have gone to Cuba because he once mentioned he would like to go to Cuba to train Castro's troops because of the money he would earn." In early 1959 he told his mother and sister-in-law that he wanted to visit Cuba. Before he left Santa Ana, California, OSWALD applied for a passport. His application indicated that he would board a Grace Line ship leaving from New Orleans. "List each country to be visited: Cuba, the Dominican, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Finland and Russia." The purpose of the trip was to visit Albert Schweitzer College and also visit the University of Tornu in Finland. [WR p687, CIA 591-252A]

#### OSWALD & HEMMING AT CUBAN CONSULATE JANUARY 1959

In early 1959 OSWALD and HEMMING visited the Cuban Consulate in Monterey Park, California, together. Neither man had been there before. In HEMMING'S Application for CIA Employment he stated that in February 1959 he

...bluffed his way into the Cuban Army, with no prior connections having been made in the U.S. He claimed to have contacted officials in the office of the Cuban Counsel in Los Angeles prior to his departure, and also to have talked to a few members of the 26th of July Movement including a [FNU] Topenez, but received no help.

HEMMING also claimed that after "returning from Cuba," he worked for Topenez at the Cuban Consulate. HEMMING expressed regrets that he hadn't taken OSWALD to Cuba:

I figure I should've taken him under my wing. Then maybe he wouldn't have gone to the Soviet Union. He would have had a fucking ball in Cuba with me.

## THE SHOOTING INCIDENT AT THE CUBAN CONSULATE

HEMMING 1993:

January the first, Batista leaves, Castro takes over blah, blah, blah, big headlines. January 2nd. The heads of the 26th of July Movement in Los Angeles put their fatigues and their arm bands on and head over to Monterey Park to Manuel Valasquez's private residence which is considered to be on Cuban soil because it is the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles. They show up there and Valasquez lets them in, he goes back to Prio, he had been there for 25 years. And he says, 'Sure, you know, the documentation from Havana is on its way' and he knew he could make a phone call to Havana and they would confirm it. These guys would be taking over the Consulate so that no documents would be destroyed and he was in full agreement with it. Now they took over the phones too in the home...The newspaper article told this story and about how old time friends of Valasquez, the counsel from Panama and the counsel from Nicaragua called up because Valasquez had called them and said, 'Don't come to the consulate because Castro's new government people - the barbudos - have taken over the place. Don't come by. We don't want any disputes here. Well, they called up the 26th of July guys - Ishmal Topenez, he's a high official of Cuban Intelligence now. Rafael Topenez same thing - they were the head guys there. When the phone rang they picked up the phone and answered, 'Cuban Consulate.' Well, the Panamanian Consul and the Nicaraguan Consul got together and strapped their guns on and called the place. 'We want to speak to our friend Manolo Valasquez, we don't want to speak to no goddamn barbudos.' 'Mr. Valasquez is taking a nap.' 'But we want to talk to him now. Well, we'll be over there in a few minutes.' And they pulled out like gangbusters and they come up to the door and they knocked on the door and Topenez and he said, 'We're so and so' and they had their jackets back showing their guns. 'So, you guys got guns, want me to swing the door back so you can see more guns?' Get your asses out of here. Slammed the door in their face. They opened fire. Right then. Shot the shit out of the door so they were just about to return the fire and they said cool it. Valasquez comes out: 'Jesus Christ, what's going on here?' The neighbors called the cops and everybody was there, the FBI, the State Department, the whole goddamn crew was there that day. Well the first thing that happened as follow up was that the L.A. County Sheriff set up a command post in an adjacent home down the street with a couple of officers there because half the fucking neighborhood moved out real quick, The revolutions coming - Castro is gonna bomb Los Angeles.

## THE POLICE REPORT OF THE INCIDENT

6:30 p.m. Thursday January 1, 1959. At approximately 5:00 p.m. officer Hector Guarara of the LAPD called Sgt. Ray Warner to report that he had tried to contact the Cuban Consul, Manuel Valasquez. A strange voice had answered the phone and he had not been permitted to speak to Valasquez. Sgt. Ray Warner and Officer Sweeny contacted Valasquez at his home. They were told that there was no trouble. There were 35 to 40 people at his house but they said they had come to wish him a Happy New Year. At 5:50 p.m. Warner received a call from Angel Alvarado, Consul of the Republic of Panama. He said that Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Delgado feared that Valasquez was being held against his will. Officers again went to the house. The Consul General assured officers that the men were guests in his home and nothing was amiss. Adolfo Camarena, Consul General of the Dominican Republic, and Roberto Membrano, Nicaraguan Consul were, during this time, at the Santa Anita Race Track. They drove together to Dr. Rosenda Forteza's house...While they were visiting Dr. Forteza, Mrs. Alexander called saying she was worried about Valasquez. Mrs. Alexander, who police were unable to locate or identify, was evidently calling everyone she knew. Camarena and Membrano proceeded to the Valasquez home. Camarena had a .38 caliber revolver in the glove compartment of his car. He loaded the gun - put extra shells in his pocket.

Armed with the revolver, Camarena pounded on the door of the Consul's house. The door was opened - a man asked, "What do you want?" Camarena screamed "You are all sons of bitches, what are you doing here? I am going to kill you all." The door was slammed in his face and Camarena immediately fired three shots through the door. He then ran around the back of the house, fired a shot in the air, returned to the front of the house, and fired two more shots. He reloaded his gun and fired into the air again. Possibly as many as four shots. An Alhambra Police Reserve Officer, Jack Yetinian, who lived across the street from the Consulate heard the shooting. He grabbed his revolver and ran out in the street, whereupon he fired a shot in the air and yelled at the enraged Camarena to calm down. The police were on their way. He later told police he was afraid that he would have to shoot somebody to stop the commotion.

This version of events was found among Bernard Fensterwald's files and was the result of an investigation by "JmC." "JmC" interviewed Captain Warner and told him that

Boris Yaro, a photographer for the *L.A. Times* had suggested I talk to Warner and that he had suggested that I might find information about a particularly newsworthy person contained in the police report. Warner said Yaro is the interested person, about whom he had been speaking, and

that Yaro was looking for the name of one particular individual among the list of people present at the Consulate that evening, that Yaro did not find the name in the police report, but that there was an additional list of names of July 26th people who were present but who did not come to the station, and that list was missing from the police records. He further stated that Yaro had been assigned by the *Times* to research this story, and that Yaro had, through Warner, purchased copies of the photographs from Larry Bartell. Yaro never contacted Warner again to confirm whether or not the individual he sought was present that night. Boris Yaro told Fred and Marilyn Newcomb and me at our meeting prior to visiting Captain Warner that he thought LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been present at the Consul's home.

*Frontline* researcher Gus Russo was unable to locate the photographs of OSWALD and HEMMING at the consulate. HSCA investigator Al Gonzalez: "Some sergeant in the Monterey Park Police Department had photographs and I requested a trip out there to search for the sergeant and I was turned down by Blakey."

#### OSWALD SHOWS UP

HEMMING stated in 1978:

So I'm in and out of the place on a daily basis and they told me look, you have diplomatic protection if you want it. So anyway I show up there just about every morning and on this day I got there one hour late. The first week in January and Topenez answers the door. Topenez and his brother headed the 26th of July Movement in Los Angeles. Everybody's happier than shit, said there was a Marine Officer here this morning. I said 'No shit.' These guys weren't sure whether I was Army or Marine or what have you. OSWALD stands up and comes on strong. The Cubans interpreted him to be an officer in the Marine Corps. He says 'I'm LEE.' I said, 'I thought you were OSWALD?' 'That's me, I'm LEE OSWALD.' On Topenez's orders we took the door off the office and put it on the front door to get rid of the fucking bullet holes and Topenez said, 'Hey, Ger, we've got a lot of work to do here and everything, if you guys want to talk why don't you step outside?' So we stepped out into the entre there, the dining room, and he's coming on strong like a fucking car salesman or something. This puts me on my guard. This guy's a razzle dazzle artist. Maybe he's nervous or something because of the shooting in the place. I wondered, 'What's his background?' Most investigators, CIC, CID, what have you, they come on razzle dazzle, pat you on the back, they're in charge of everything. So anyway I said, 'Well LEE, I understand you are an officer in the Marine Corps and are stationed nearby?' 'Well, I'm a non-commissioned officer.' Well, I thought, these Cubans don't know the difference when you say officer and NCO. I said, 'How did you tell them?' And he said, 'In English.' And I said 'Well do you speak Spanish?' And he



said, 'A little bit, come si come sa.' 'That's Italian,' I says. 'Oh I can understand it alright but I don't speak their dialect.' So I said, 'Well you're an NCO - what's your rank. That covers quite a few stripes. 'Corporal.' Okay he's with the fucking CID then. Maybe he is a lieutenant and he's playing corporal today. So I said 'What can I do?' 'Well I hear there is a flight coming up from Havana and you think there would be room for me?' 'Well,' I says 'How do you know there is a flight coming up from Havana?' He said, 'Well, you know we were talking about it.' 'So you understand Spanish? They don't speak English. They know seven fucking words, they were talking about the plane that morning.' Well this tells me where he was getting his information from. He's telling me about the plane coming in and nobody knows that shit. I'm the first fucking gringo in the 48 states that knows this - it was just decoded the night before - the fucking flight was canceled at a later date - that's why I took a fucking military flight out of there. So anyway I said 'You say there's a flight coming up here on what airlines are there flights every fucking day? I don't think there's flights into Havana there's shooting and stuff still going on down there.' He said, 'No, there's a special flight that's coming up, is there room on it for me? There's a special flight coming up from Havana through Mexico City and all that and will get in here probably tomorrow or the next day. If possible I would like to catch a ride on down there. I wanna join the revolution.' I said 'What revolution? We won.' He said 'Oh they'll be others maybe, they have not consolidated, or what have you.' I says 'You want to join the revolution? You just told me you were a corporal in the Marine Corps. What are you gonna do, desert?' 'Oh I can get away, they wouldn't know.' 'You got an out of bounds pass, are you stationed around here?' He says 'Yeah, I'm an LTA Max Nine.' Right there, clickety, click, he know's I'm a Marine, obviously, because he's saying LTA Max Nine and he knows I was stationed at the fucking place and he even knew the unit designation, so I'm tempted to pursue a little bit further. He was looking at a fucking Army man, judging from the way I was dressed, working with the Cubans, yet he knows I'm a Marine and I was stationed there and I was in fucking radar too. How does he know this shit? Even the Cubans don't know that. Nobody knows that shit. So the hair is standing up on the back of my neck. I figure, Jesus fucking Christ, what's going down here? What's he trying to do, approach me or what was happening? Yeah, 'I am LTA Max Nine' that tells me a lot. Where ever you're LTA Max Nine you can go wandering around the fucking world on your own. You know, I got people covering me on my watches, you know how they work. Yeah, I know how they work, I went around the world a couple of times knowing how the watches work. You can get away for two or three months at a fucking time because the radar you only work two days of the week at the most. FAA regs. You got to that three off for every one on. If you can get part of your fucking crew to stand watch for you can disappear from the fucking place for weeks. Everybody did it. You can get a free military flight to anywhere

in the world. You got to have an out-of-bounds pass. That was the way the regs. were at the time, of course they changed them latter.

I said, 'Well, look, maybe you haven't got enough money for a commercial flight, you probably could get in on a commercial flight, I understand you want me to use some leverage to get you on the plane. I said, 'Well, I'm not going on the plane, its a diplomatic flight from what I understand. I don't know shit about it. And they've assured me that I would probably get on the plane and check with you.' Well, that's interesting and he wanted to change the subject real quick and he says its kinda strange for a jarhead - a word Marines don't use - its kinda strange for a jarhead to wear an Army jump suit and Ridgeway hat. And I was about to say 'Who the fuck told you I was a Marine?' And I'm waiting for him to say, - we're standing out in the street - 'Aren't you worried that the M.P.'s will catch you out of uniform or something?'...'The (unintelligible) that dropped me off here may not be able to find their way back so I'll go down to this boulevard down here and give them a call.' I said, 'Well, its only three blocks down the hill. You see there was no cars in the driveway, everybody who's coming here is being dropped off.' OSWALD says, 'Well, you think anybody will be coming by I don't mind waiting for awhile.' 'They'll probably mind you waiting.' He says, 'Okay.' Well, later on, I found out that clickety fucking clickety pictures of me and OSWALD were taken just standing there and the FBI was clicking away. Well, copies went to some other people and they still got them. I took a pretty good picture back in the old days.

In 1992 HEMMING stated:

He showed up working for somebody - he seemed to know quite a bit about me and was asking me pointed questions. He was trying to get me on the plane that was coming down from Havana to fly the 26th of July people back down. And the Cubans were leery of him so they run him off. At that time I figured he was Navy Intelligence. They'd been a shooting incident there two days before. He'd read about, supposedly, in the paper and that's why he showed up. OSWALD told the Cubans he was a non-commissioned officer which caused them to think he was an officer. And I asked him: 'You're an officer?' and he says, 'No, I'm an NCO.' He was a private at the time. And he had been working in the same unit I had been working in a year and half before. So ah, this is strange - the guys been to the same schools, he's from the base, he's in Santa Ana, I've been at El Toro. What's the program here? He seemed to know a lot about me too. Asking pointed questions. So I took him out of the house and stood out in front and chatted with him and run his ass off and he came back again. I knew there were pictures being taken because I knew it was policy at the time. They'd been an international incident.

HEMMING said he told OSWALD that he couldn't help him, and OSWALD left with some friends. The diplomatic flight was canceled. It was stopped in Mexico City. HEMMING told the HSCA:

Right after Castro took power in Cuba, I was in the Cuban Consulate in Monterey Park and OSWALD arrived. OSWALD seemed to know a lot about my background, and I was suspicious. Some one might have thought I knew him better than I did." In 1994 HEMMING said that the local police department photographed everyone that went in and out of the Consulate, and took down automobile license plate numbers: "Anybody taking those pictures, anybody looking at those pictures, would presume we were buddies. I made a call back to the East Coast on the same day of the OSWALD incident. I asked somebody back there, 'Are you puttin' a counterpart on me?' If the guy had been of senior rank and older than me and had been in the old corps I might have taken a counterpart. I got a guy, similar background, claims he's Marine Corps, looks familiar and has made an approach to get in on the Cuban thing. It's a counterpart set up. Get me the fuck out of here. Nobody called back for a day.

In a later interview HEMMING elaborated:

What happened is - what makes it interesting is OSWALD tells Nelson Delgado that he's in touch with the Cubans and he was. It was obvious he had read about or had been shown - became aware of the shooting incident at the Cuban Consulate in Monterey Park which is about 11 miles east of Los Angeles, California, in the foothills. It's a place almost impossible to find. My old man's T.V. shop was about three miles down the road back in the suburban foothills. And if OSWALD had a guy drive him there -- now you'll see later on that he walked away from there. This is what aroused my attention and he wanted to get a ride and I wasn't leaving there for awhile.

HEMMING was asked if he was working for the Cuban Consulate? "I had some business there, yeah. I was working with the Cubans at the time." HEMMING told this researcher:

I gave OSWALD some encouragement in Monterey Park. He asked me a couple pertinent questions. I relaxed for a minute and I said a couple of things that might have encouraged him to go to Cuba. Then I caught myself. He stumbled and he made a couple of mistakes. We were talking about aircraft that I would be flying in Cuba. World War II type aircraft. This was a tremendous opportunity. I was into that kind of thing. I was slipping. I'm encouraging this motherfucker to desert. I had to back track real quick. But he made a mistake. He knew I was a rated fucking pilot. This guy is standing in the driveway in Monterey Park. How the fuck does he know that? This would cause a fucking warning bell to go off when I

was talking to him. And I've never mentioned that to anybody before. I didn't know him. He must have known me. He must have been peeking through the shithouse door. If I'd of fucking encouraged him and had gone out there and talked to him that night and said, 'Hey guy get a dependency discharge, come on down to Cuba, I'll make a space for you.' If I trusted the fucker, he might not have been used as the patsy and the assassination might not have gone down. He might not have fallen into that trap. But I know that ain't fucking true. It would have gone down with or without him. If I had let him go to Cuba and play like a little fucking John Wayne down in Cuba and got that shit out of his fucking system, who knows? But if it was an engineered operation, and the indications are that it was, they'd have found another patsy.

HEMMING 1995:

OSWALD didn't single me out, he was there talking to the Cubans. I took him outside the building. I told the Cubans, 'Don't think this guy is with me. You've already been instructed not to deal with any Americans, not to give any press conferences, you've got this guy inside the fucking house, he sees what's going on, you don't know whether he speaks Spanish or not, you're not supposed to be giving out any visas or anything like that, you don't have the authority to do a goddamn thing so what is this guy doing in the house? ...Here's this gringo wants to join the revolution and he's not being specific as to who...but he's using all these Marine Corps words...I'm wearing an army uniform...I'm in my rebel uniform.

#### HEMMING VISITS OSWALD AT EL TORO NELSON DELGADO



When Fidel Castro took power in January 1959, OSWALD was stationed at the El Toro, California Marine Air Base. The Warren Report:

Another Marine, Nelson Delgado, met OSWALD soon after the latter arrived at El Toro. They were about the same age and had similar interests; OSWALD enjoyed trying to speak Spanish with Delgado, who spoke it fluently. Delgado regarded him as a 'complete believer that our way of government was not right' but did not think he was a Communist.

Their discussions were concerned more with Cuba than Russia. They both favored the Castro Government and talked 'dreaming' Delgado said, about joining the Cuban Army or Government and perhaps leading expeditions to other Caribbean islands to 'free them too.' OSWALD told Delgado that he was in touch with Cuban diplomatic officials in this country; which Delgado at first took to be one of his lies but later believed. [WR p687]

Nelson Delgado told the Warren Commission:

Delgado: After a while he told me he was in contact with them...I seen this envelope in his footlocker, and it was addressed to him, and they had an official seal on it, and as far as I could recollect that mail was from Los Angeles, and he was telling me there was a Cuban Consul. And just after he started receiving these letters - you see he would never go out, but stay near the post all the time ...he had one visitor. It was a man, because I got the call from the MP guard shack and they gave me a call that OSWALD had a visitor at the front gate. This man had to have been a civilian, otherwise they would have let him in. So I had to find somebody to relieve OSWALD, who was on guard, to go down there to visit this fellow and they spent about an hour and a half, two hours, talking. I guess I came back. I don't know who the man was or what they talked about, but he looked nonchalant about the whole thing when he came back. He never mentioned who he was, nothing.

Liebler: How long did he talk to him, do you remember?

Delgado: About an hour and half, two hours.

Liebler: You never asked OSWALD who this fellow was that he talked to?

Delgado: No, no.

Liebler: Did you connect this visit that OSWALD had at the time with the Cuban Consulate?

Delgado: I did, because I thought it funny for him to be receiving a caller at such a late date - time. Also, up to this time he hardly ever received mail; in fact he seldom received mail from home because I made it a policy, I used to pick up the mail for our unit and distribute it to the guys in there, and very seldom did I ever see one for him. But every so often, after he started to get in contact with these Cuban people he started getting letter pamphlets and newspapers...he also started receiving letters, you know, and no books, maybe pamphlets, you know, little like church things we get in church, you know but it wasn't a church.

Liebler: Were they written in Spanish any of them?

Delgado: Not that I recall.

Liebler: Did you have any reason to believe that these things came to OSWALD from the Cuban Consulate?

Delgado: Well I took it for granted that they did after I seen the envelope you know...something like a Mexican eagle, with a big impressive seal, you know. But I can't recall the seal. I just knew it was in Latin, United, something like that. I couldn't understand. It was Latin.

The CIA:

Delgado's testimony has the cast of credibility. Granting that, it is of basic importance to focus attention on the male visitor who contacted OSWALD at El Toro Camp and talked with him for between one and two hours. The event was unique in Delgado's recollections and actually there is nothing like it - on the record - in everything else we know about OSWALD'S activity in the United States before or after his return to the United States. The record reflects no identification of El Toro contact. Delgado's presumption was that he was from the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles. Delgado's presumption is that he was from the Cuban Consulate in Los Angeles.

Nelson Delgado, 53, died on January 17, 1993. The cause of death was cancer. [Interview with Mrs. Delgado]

HEMMING told this researcher:

I was the man who made this visit. OSWALD was planning on deserting and going to Cuba and that night I'm picking up a military flight at El Toro. I told him to get a dependency leave and to stay away from Monterey Park cause he was just going to draw heat on himself. I was also making sure that I've got a little bit of evidence that I made an effort not to recruit the guy for a foreign conflict. I figured this guy is somebody that will cause me problems, you know. I figured this guy is dogging me. I figured I'd stop by and say 'Hey, you wanna go to Cuba - you can't desert - forget about this revolutionary bullshit.' He's gonna be testifying against me at a fucking federal trial. As I see it now, somebody is trying to use my connections to get OSWALD in. And a lot of other Marines. This took place almost five years after I [first] met ANGLETON. I met him in 1954. I'd been to Cuba several times running guns, and he, like a good federal employee, said 'Watch your ass. I can't condone this kind of shit. We're not in the law enforcement business. If you get nailed, you're through dealing. You don't work for us, you aren't under our umbrella.' I did a couple of weekends of courier duty for him toting shit around like in the old temporary buildings. But never an employee, never on the payroll.

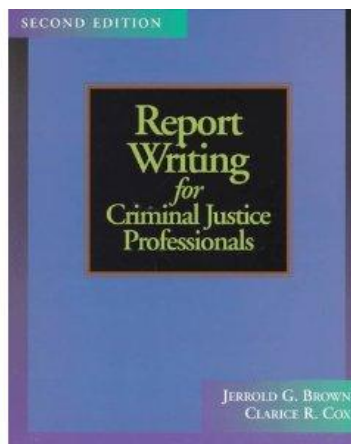
No records that indicated HEMMING was the man who visited OSWALD have surfaced.

HEMMING stated that OSWALD did not tell him his name or address when he encountered him at the Consulate. HEMMING was asked "If you didn't know who OSWALD was when you met him at the Consulate, how did you locate him at El Toro?" HEMMING 1995:

The second time he came I said, 'Hey, let me see your ID, I saw his ID.' He came back a second time after I ran him off. Some one calls me and says he's over there. 'Hey your friends back.' Friend, I said 'I ain't got fucking friends here.' They didn't know where I lived, they didn't know my real name. I went back there in my mother's car and said 'What the fuck is up sports?' Took him out to the driveway again. I figured, 'Well they got this place under surveillance - they're gonna get a goddamned picture. I said, 'Look, what is the thing? I told you these people can't do a damn thing for you. Number one, you say you're in the Armed Forces, your an LTA. What makes you think I would know what LTA is? What makes you think I'm a fucking Marine? These Cubans don't know if I'm a soldier or boy scout or fucking Marine. Who the fuck are you, you know?' I asked to see his dog tag. So we parted a little bit hot. I figure he's on my fucking trail for the stolen guns. So there's an additional charge. Remember Marines had deserted from Guantanamo to go into the mountains with Fidel. They nailed two guys on the base for causing that shit.

HEMMING was asked what the real nature of his relationship with OSWALD was: "I don't know. I would have to go jack my dick and think about that and invent some new bullshit story." HEMMING was asked why he failed to come forward and tell this to the Warren Commission or the FBI: "How come I didn't whip out my fucking dick at the goddamn school bus stop, asshole? Come forward? I'll come forward in your fucking mouth. Come forward?"

#### THE CIA CONSIDERS A HEMMING/OSWALD LINK JERROLD G. BROWN



Jerry G. Brown joined the Office of Security in 1956. Ron Kessler reported that as of 1994 Brown headed the CIA's Office of Security's Clearance Division. Jerry Brown worked with KGB "defector" Yuri Nosenko in 1964. Brown gave new recruits lectures on defectors. Since the CIA had no training program for handling defectors, such talks were the only formal indoctrination CIA officers received on the subject. Brown would say that Americans want to believe that Soviets defect for ideological reasons, to overcome tyranny and oppression. Not so, Brown would tell them. Soviet defectors do not really care about the political system. Nor do they experience any real difficulties in the United States because they are in an alien environment and have to learn a new language and culture. Rather the problems lie in their own psychological makeup: "These people have a distorted sense of their worth, and they think they are entitled to more than they have been given." Brown cited Nosenko as a good example of this.

#### JERROLD BROWN AND KARL KOECHER



In 1984 Brown worked on the case of Karl and Hanna Koecher. Karl Koecher was a Czech Intelligence Service (STB) officer who had the distinction of being the only deep-penetration agent placed within the CIA. Koecher orchestrated a fake defection, and arrived in the U.S. from Czechoslovakia, in transit from Austria. He became a naturalized United States citizen, and applied for a post at the CIA in April 1972. After passing a polygraph test, Koecher was hired by the CIA in February 1973 as a translator. With his wife, Hana, Koecher attended sex orgies and wife-swapping parties in Washington and New York. At the parties, Hana Koecher, also a Czech Intelligence Service officer, would take on four to five men at the same time. Many of the party goers were fellow CIA employees who swamped classified information as well as sex with the popular couple. The Koechers also frequented the S & M Hell Fire Club and the partner-swapping Plato's Retreat. He supplied the KGB with information which caused Alekandr Ogorodnik, a key CIA asset in Moscow, to commit suicide after his apprehension by the KGB. Ogorodnik used CIA-supplied poison hidden in a fountain pen to commit suicide. For more than 20 months, ANGLETON was unable to detect Koecher's presence within the CIA. Author Ronald Kessler interviewed ANGLETON in April 1987, and brought up the subject of Koecher. ANGLETON showed no interest in the case. In 1982 a Czech working for the FBI turned Koecher in. The FBI followed him for two years without developing enough evidence to prosecute him. Just before the Koechers were about to move to Austria, Jerry Brown, and other intelligence officers, talked him into confessing by telling him that he was going to be doubled, which was simply untrue. Kessler reported: "Fierer asked Geide about Brown's statement that the couple would be free to go about their business. Did he tell Koecher that was untrue?"

A. No, sir, I did not.



Q. And Hana Koecher says 'It sounds great, really great.' And Jerry Brown says, 'And I promise.' Did you at the time say to Koecher or Hana Koecher that he had no authority to promise, did you say that?

A. No sir.

Q. Did you tell him that promise was a lie?

A. No sir.

Because of this false promise of immunity from prosecution, after one month in prison, in February 1986, Koecher was traded in an East-West spy exchange for Soviet dissident Natan Sharansky. [Kessler, *Spy vs. Spy* page 128]

#### JERROLD G. BROWN ON THE OSWALD HEMMING CONNECTION

On April 8, 1977, Jerrold G. Brown, the Deputy Chief of the Security Analysis Group of the CIA stated:

1. Reference is made to the attachment which is a copy of a memorandum contained in Subject file dated November 7, 1960, from Chief, Contact Division/00 to Chief, Personnel Security Division/Office of Security captioned 'Jerry P. Henning, Jr. Ex-U.S. Marine who served in Cuban Army and Air Force 00-A-3170536,' a copy of which was sent to WH Division and Counter-Intelligence Staff. It is apparent that the HENNING referred to therein is identical with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING.

2. Of pertinence for the purposes of instant memorandum is that information contained in paragraphs four and five of the reference and related by HEMMING voluntarily to the Contact Division/ Los Angeles Office between October 11, 1960, to October 21, 1960, to wit: 'HENNING returned to California in October 1958...He left for Cuba by air via Miami on or about February 18, 1959, arriving in Havana on February 19, 1959. He claimed to have contacted officials in the Cuban Consul's office in Los Angeles prior to his departure.'

3. In substance relative to the above, the HEMMING file reflects that he served in the U.S. Marine Corps from April 19, 1954, to October 17, 1958. (The 201 file concerning HEMMING reflects that he served in Japan with a U.S. Marine Air Wing.) He then returned to the Los Angeles area for discharge and then left for Cuba February 19, 1959, and joined Castro's forces. He claimed to have contacted officials in the office of the Cuban Consul in Los Angeles prior to his departure.

4. The pertinence of the foregoing is that OSWALD served with a U.S. Marine Air Wing in Japan, and when OSWALD returned to the U.S., he was assigned to Santa Anna, California (Los Angeles area). Extensive testimony contained in the Warren Commission Hearing by OSWALD'S fellow Marines at Santa Ana contain the theme that OSWALD was interested in going to Cuba to join Castro (upon his discharge) in early 1959 and that in early 1959 OSWALD allegedly made some contact with the Cuban Consul's Office in Los Angeles.

5. The above, as well as the Office of Security file concerning HEMMING, which is replete with information possibly linking HEMMING and his cohorts to OSWALD, was brought to the attention of the Inspector General on April 6, 1977. Mr. Leader advised he would pursue the matter. [CIA Memo c/SAG from JGB re JPH OS #429 229]

On April 8, 1977, Jerry G. Brown sent the above document to Chief, Security Analysis Group, to Raymond M. Reardon, to the Deputy Chief, Security Analysis Group, and "Hunt, J." (James Hunt?) "This was prompted by a separate discussion with Mr. Leader on the OSWALD matter. Jerry G. Brown." On April 8, 1977, John Leader stated: "From a perusal of Agency files, which are meager, I have been unable to corroborate a possible relationship between OSWALD and HEMMING. A comparison of their (limited) records did not produce any matches. John Leader, Inspector General Staff." [CIA R. & R. Sheet 4.8.76 Doc 929]

HEMMING told this researcher:

It may appear to an outside observer that I had more than one contact with OSWALD. They know I'm fucking around with the Cubans in 1958. Someone has spotted him around me. They wanted me to insert him in Cuba. This fucking late-comer!!

#### OSWALD AND ALBERT SCHWEITZER COLLEGE: MARCH 1959

On March 4, 1959, OSWALD applied for admission to Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. His application stated he wished to begin attending classes in April 1960. OSWALD noted that when he attended high school in New Orleans he participated in a "student body movement in school for control of Juvenile Delinquency. Member Y.M.C.A. and A.Y.H. Associations" and was interested in "Science, English, woodworking, civics, mechanical, art, math (in H.S)." OSWALD'S special interests were "Philosophy, Psychology, Ideology, Football, baseball, tennis, stamp collecting." The extent and nature of OSWALD'S private reading included: "Jack London, Darwin, Norman Vincent Peale, Scientific books, Philosophy ect." OSWALD wanted to be a "short story writer on contemporary American life." [CIA 1291-1021] He wrote that he wished to attend Albert Schweitzer College to "broaden my knowledge of German and to live in a healthy climate and a Good moral atmosphere." Kermit L. Hall, who served from 1994 to 1998 on the Assassination Records Review Board to review and release

to the public documents related to the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy wrote "As a result of a cable's release, we know that the FBI had knowledge of and interest in Oswald's activities well before the assassination, to the extent of relying on officials of the Swiss Federal Police to learn about his possible attendance at Albert Schweitzer College." This was because his mother wrote to the FBI regarding her son's whereabouts. Hall died on August 13, 2006 when he drowned in his swimming pool after allegedly suffering cardiac arrest. Gerald Posner reported that OSWALD was expected to remain in the Marine Reserves for three years following his discharge and needed a valid reason to leave the country, like attending a Swiss school. OSWALD, however, never sent a copy of his application to the Marines. The CIA reported: "A search of CIA files has revealed no CIA knowledge of an Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland." [Unmarked CIA doc.]

At the same time OSWALD was reported to have displayed pro-Communist leanings by his fellow Marines, OSWALD characterized himself as pro-American when he applied to Albert Schweitzer College. OSWALD never mentioned Karl Marx - he stated that he read the works of Norman Vincent Peale. OSWALD was a Juvenile Delinquent in New York City. In his letter to Albert Schweitzer College he said he was against Juvenile Delinquency. Which was the real OSWALD? A buddy of HEMMING, a Marine & as American as apple pie or a dirty little commie? Whatever the answer, one thing was clear: OSWALD had two identities.

The fact that OSWALD applied to this school indicated he was not yet been made aware of his mission by ANGLETON, or had not come into contact with him at this point. Another possibility is this was part of his cover as this college was sponsored by the Unitarian Church, a very liberal Protestant denomination.

#### OSWALD'S HARDSHIP DISCHARGE AUGUST 1959

OSWALD received a letter from his mother in June 1959, complaining of being incapacitated from an accident she had in December 1958: "I was getting candy from a storeroom and had to reach up and get a carton from up on a shelf and a number of signs on top of the carton fell and hit me in the face and head...I was knocked to the floor. I sustained permanent injuries to my head, neck and face which have totally disabled me up to the present time." OSWALD waited seven months before deciding he wanted to leave the Marines so he could help his allegedly disabled mother.

The HSCA acknowledged that OSWALD'S Marine Corps discharge was somewhat odd. Although he was obligated to serve on active duty until December 7, 1959, he applied for a hardship discharge to support his mother on August 17, 1959. Two weeks later, OSWALD'S application was approved, and he was transferred from active duty to the Marine Corps Reserves under honorable conditions. The Marine Corps also approved dependency payments for his mother. The HSCA stated: "It appeared that OSWALD'S application for a hardship discharge [and request for dependency payments] was processed so expeditiously because it was accompanied by all the necessary documentation."

OSWALD had to prove that he sent his mother money while in the Marines to qualify for a dependency allowance. In truth, he never sent his mother any money before August 1959, when he sent her \$40. This was the month he applied for the hardship discharge and dependency allotment. [WR p688] OSWALD lied on the application, and wrote that he sent his mother support payments, but could not "...submit all of the supporting affidavits." In addition, the affidavit of Marguerite Oswald contradicted the sworn statements of her son. She wrote in her affidavit he had not sent her any money. The HSCA: "The unusual aspect of OSWALD'S discharge application was that, technically, his requisite application for a quarter's allowance for his mother should have been disallowed since Marguerite Oswald's dependency affidavit stated that OSWALD had not contributed any money to her during the preceding year." [HSCA R p221]

It was unlikely that HEMMING had ANGLETON pull strings to facilitate OSWALD'S discharge. The Marine Corps did not object to giving OSWALD a dependency discharge and so he was granted one despite the inconsistencies in his case. What is significant is that OSWALD could not wait until December 1959 to leave the Marines. He had to be somewhere else before then.